

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON  
FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

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Pages

BOSTON, THURSDAY, MARCH 16, 1922—VOL. XIV, NO. 95

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

## RAND STRIKE OFF; WORKERS DISCLAIM ANY PART IN RISING

Evidence of Bolshevik Plot in  
Hands of Police—Pris-  
oners Exceed 6000

JOHANNESBURG, Union of South Africa, March 15 (By the Associated Press)—The strike of miners who have held South Africa in its grip for more than two months, has been called off.

The decision was taken by the old South African Industrial Federation as distinct from the federation's augmented executive. It announced:

First.—That the general strike was null and void.

Second.—That the augmented executive is to call off the mine strike.

Third.—That complicity in the revolution against the Government is repudiated by the federation.

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PRETORIA, Union of South Africa, March 16—An official summary of the operations in the Rand area in suppressing the revolutionary outbreak there, issued today, makes acknowledgment of the assistance given by the loyal citizens and the help offered to the authorities from every quarter of the Union. People of all shades of political conviction, say the statement, came forward to help the Government suppress "what undoubtedly was to have been a social revolution by Bolshevik International Socialists and Communists."

## SECRETARY SAYS LAW SHOULD AID FARMERS

WASHINGTON, March 16 (Special)—Unless Congress takes immediate steps to relieve the agricultural situation the next decade will witness importation of foodstuffs by the United States in great bulk, as the belief held by Henry C. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture.

"We have already reached the time," Mr. Wallace said, "when national consumption is rapidly overtaking production. This can be prevented by the enactment of protective legislation and stabilization of the farming industry."

## LABOR HOPEFUL OF VICTORY IN RHODE ISLAND SENATE

Passage of the 48-Hour Bill by Lower Branch of the Assembly Said to Indicate a Breaking Away From Political Leaders

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 16 (Special)—With a victory in the Rhode Island House behind them the supporters of a 48-hour week for women and minors hopefully turned their attention today to the Senate, to which the measure passed by the lower branch of the State Assembly has been sent. Labor leaders announced this morning that they would concentrate their attention upon efforts to procure Senate concurrence on the lavender bill and enactment into law, thereby lifting the work week issue out of the strike controversy.

Fifteen thousand persons on strike are vitally interested in the 48-hour law movement which, it is estimated, is the primary concern to some 20,000 Rhode Islanders.

State House authorities declared today that there is evidence of a tendency to bow to public opinion, more remarkable than any other feature of the situation. The feeling was general that the big textile strike had engendered sentiment menacing to the political bosses, which might be considered one good result of the eight weeks' strike, which in dollars and cents has cost now well into \$3,000,000.

Labor may yet lose in the Senate, but if it does, Labor will have accomplished afeat. The House victory was possible through the crystallization of support of the bill among the 48-hour movement, an issue in the big cotton textile strike. But the political leaders have always had their firmest hold on the House, where no labor movement ever received any substantial encouragement. Whether the Senate, traditional in its conservatism, will follow the House in rejecting the claims of the combined employers' bodies, is too much of a problem for the foremost and the best posted Labor leaders.

By a Vote of 34 to 26  
The passage of the lavender bill was brought about by a vote of 34 to 26, a vote which split the non-republican majority in the House. A few minutes earlier, by a vote of 45 to 44, the House had refused to commit the bill to the Judiciary Committee. The gain of 17 votes was the most abrupt surprise in the annals of the anomaly. Even friends of the measure had predicted the gain in votes would be to the side opposing the bill. Hundreds of textile strikers packed the galleries,

## HISTORIC LANDMARKS TO BEAUTIFY NORTH SHORE

Government's Return of Old Forts Pickering, Lee, and Sewall, for Park Purposes, Will Help—Residents Question Authority

SALEM, Mass., March 16 (Special Correspondence)—Salem and Marblehead will gain in permanent attractiveness notably in the return by the national government of Fort Pickering, on Winter Island, and Fort Lee, in the Willows Park reservation, to Salem, and Fort Sewall to Marblehead, for park purposes. There are volumes of history in these ancient fortified places, and as pleasure grounds they will benefit the whole North Shore and the many visitors to the region.

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## NEW ENGLANDERS URGED TO HELP PORT OF BOSTON

(Continued from Page 1)

wound up, they will have to carry that one dollar item on the books, for that check will never be cashed."

### Subsidy Bill Passage Forecast

"The Shipping Board and the Emergency Fleet Corporation are both moving along well," continued Mr. Powell. "The former is beginning to function as the Jones Shipping Act intended it should function, while the latter is gradually disposing of the tremendous mass of surplus property left on hand after the war.

"I feel confident that the ship subsidy bill will pass both Houses of Congress. It will go through during the present session, provided the Senate disposes of the treaties with reasonable promptness. The subsidy bill will be a great help to American shipping and I should like to see Boston in a position to handle her share of the world's commerce when the present depression lifts, as it surely will, and foreign trade becomes active once more."

"What Boston needs is activity and cooperation among its various business interests. Boston has a truly wonderful harbor. It is 250 miles nearer Europe than any Atlantic port south of it. Conditions are far better here than they are in New York, where there is great congestion. Compared with Philadelphia and Baltimore, which lie far away from the ocean, Boston has every advantage. And yet Philadelphia and Baltimore are booming with shipping and Boston is not."

### Freight Rates a Handicap

"Of course the railway freight rate has something to do with it, but I feel sure that an appeal to the joint committee of the Shipping Board and the Interstate Commerce Commission, a joint committee appointed to consider just such matters, ought to do much to help remove the handicap. Boston is now laboring under the matter of freight rates from the west."

"But the differential in freight rates is not the only trouble. The Boston shipping men will have to get out and haul for business. They will have to keep after New England producers who export goods and make them ship them out of Boston. I know one young man in Boston right now who is doing this and he is beginning to get results. He is hustling day and night, and, by his persistence and attention to business, is turning some of the shippers' way."

"The entire citizenship of Boston should rise up and see to it that Boston gets what belongs to her in the matter of port business. Boston should follow the lead of some of the western cities in building up their work. Take Seattle, for example. When I was head of the Emergency Fleet Corporation and making every move possible to cut down expenses, I decided that the branch office at Seattle could be abolished without loss to Seattle. I issued an order that, after a given date, the branch office should be closed."

### Protests Effective

"Within 24 hours the howling began. Every member of the Washington delegation in Congress, including both senators; the Seattle Chamber of Commerce, every other organization you can think of and many individuals of Seattle began bombarding us with telegrams. The newspapers took it up and the result was that, while it probably would have been of advantage to the Shipping Board not to maintain a branch in Seattle, it was politically impossible to abolish it."

"The Jones Act contains provisions which were written with the thought of distributing the shipping business of the country among the various ports instead of permitting it to be concentrated at New York, on the Atlantic, and San Francisco, on the Pacific. New Orleans, Galveston, Seattle and other ports are taking advantage of these provisions, which the Shipping Board is carefully carrying

### EVENTS TONIGHT

Auto Show; Mechanics Hall and Copley Plaza Hotel.

South Boston Citizens Association annual Evacuation Day banquet; Municipal building, 7:30.

Public Library Lecture, J. Randolph Coolidge, Jr. of Boston on "Recent American Architecture"; lecture hall, 8.

Wentworth Institute, annual spring exhibition, 8:30.

Association to Abolish War, meeting; Joy Street, 6.

Boston Teachers' Club, meeting and lecture by Margaret Jephson O'Connor on "Modern Anglo-Irish Poetry"; Twentieth Century Club, 8.

Lowell Institute Lecture, Prof. William Morris, Wheeler of Harvard on "Termites, or White Ants"; last of series; Huntingdon Hall, 491 Boylston Street, 8.

Hárvard Union, lecture by Prof. Manley O. Hudson of Harvard on "The Work of the League of Nations"; auspices Woodrow Wilson Club of Harvard 7:30.

Women's Trade Union League and Boston Trade Union College, meeting dinner and address by the Hon. Albert Mansbridge of London; 885 Boylston Street, 8:30.

Associated Veterans Societies of New England, organization meeting; South Armory, 7:30.

Boston University; Meeting of Republican Club of B. U. Law School in Room 10, 4; Sophomore class of B. U. College of Business Administration entertainment at 8; Cosmopolitan Club of B. U. meeting; 685 Boylston Street, 8:30.

Boston Underwriters Association, dinner and meeting; Ford Hall, 7.

British Women's Charitable Auxiliary, meeting; Lormier Hall, Tremont Temple, 8.

Girls' City Club, talk by Dr. Lillie Owen Burkin of Boston, 8.

Ancient Order of Hibernians in Suffolk County, banquet; Hotel Brunswick, 8.

B. K. M. C. Union, concert by The Union Orchestra; Union Hall, 81 Boylston Street, 8.

Massachusetts Institute of Technology, class of '95, dinner; Boston City Club, 6.

Wholesale Distributors of Boston dinner; Young's Hotel, 6:30.

Boston City Club, special dinner and entertainment, 8.

I. M. C. A., Boston-Brooklyn membership contest rally; James P. Abbott, Federal Prohibition Agent for Massachusetts to speak, room 101, Huntington Avenue branch, 8.

out, and are putting themselves in a position to benefit by them.

The federal Government will undoubtedly help all it can, by equalizing freight rates and by any other means in its power, but it is up to each port to make the best of the opportunities the Government affords, and I would like to see the Boston business interests, and the business interests of all New England, for that matter, formed into a cohesive, fighting force that will bring to Boston what she deserves."

### Marble Players of Quincy Get Lesson

#### Must Fill Holes in Sidewalk After Game, Says Mayor

QUINCY, Mass., March 15 (Special) — Prim school teachers looked on approvingly and girls giggled at the Coddington school yesterday while Mayor Bradford, accompanied by Henry W. Thorne, a policeman, gave the boys of the school a lesson how holes dug in dirt sidewalks for marble playing should be filled again before the boys move on.

While the Mayor was at the school, Chief Goodhue issued an order instructing the police force to require the filling of such holes whenever the boys making them could be found. Several complaints have been made at the City Hall about these holes and some of the complainants have threatened to bring suit against the city unless they are filled.

The Mayor said he had no objection to the playing of marbles, but until Quincy builds more cement sidewalks the boys must learn to be thoughtful and the police must be vigilant in this respect.

Marble playing has been going on for two or three weeks and Quincy has many dirt sidewalks, on side streets, where the marble players aboard.

### CHARGES POLITICS IN BANK PETITION

#### Louis Swig Also Attacks Powers of State Bank Head

Charges that politics entered into the closing of the Tremont Trust Company, and attacks on the power vested in the Bank Commissioner, were made today by Louis Swig, counsel for the institution in support of six petitions made by himself and his father, Simon Swig, for changes in the bank laws.

The petitions of Louis Swig ask that the bank commissioner be required to secure permission from the Supreme Court before taking possession of a bank; that a bank may reopen on an order from the Supreme Court and that on reopening the control of the bank commissioner shall cease and that any depositor, creditor, stockholder or any party in interest shall have the right to examine the books of the bank in the possession of the bank commissioner.

The petitions of Simon Swig provide that the rate of dividends paid to stockholders of trust companies having savings departments shall not exceed the rates of interest paid to savings depositors of such trust companies; that no savings bank, savings department of a trust company or institution for savings shall invest in or loan any of its funds on capital stock of any trust company or national bank and that any savings bank or trust company having any of its funds invested in railroad or street railway bonds and securities on Jan. 1, 1923, shall be deemed to be doing business in an unsafe and improper manner.

Speaking for the bills, Simon Swig launched into an attack on the sincerity of the committee and was called to order. Senator Wellington Wells, chairman, asked Mr. Swig for the name of the wailer at the Union Club, who he declared had had overheard a conversation between the bank commissioner and a bank official with regard to the Tremont Trust Company. Mr. Swig refused to give the name, saying that he would give it to an investigating committee if one should be named as provided in the petition of William S. McNary.

### ENGINEERS DEMAND GOVERNMENT INQUIRY

LONDON, March 16 (Special Cable)—At a late hour last night the intervention of Dr. T. J. Macnamara, Minister of Labor, prevented, momentarily at any rate, a great extension of the industrial trouble which was threatened earlier in the day by a breakdown of the shipyard negotiations regarding the removal of a part of the 26s. bonus. No cuts will be made this Labor.

The joint Labor council which represents the Trade Union Congress and the Labor Political Party met the Amalgamated Engineering Union, the General Workers' & Foundrymen's unions, and the Shipyard Union representatives yesterday, and it was decided that if the Government refuses to set up an inquiry into the engineering lockout they would demand that Friday should be set apart for a full discussion on the subject in the House of Commons. Austin Chamberlain arranged to meet a delegation from the joint council today. Apart from some unpleasant incidents, good order prevailed in engineering centers.

HARVARD CLUB ELECTS OFFICERS

Robert F. Stierich '90 was elected president of the Harvard Club of Boston at its annual meeting last night. James Lawrence '91 was elected vice-president. Edward Winslow '98 treasurer, and F. A. Harding '99, secretary. J. C. J. French, French consul in Boston, on behalf of the French Government presented the Medaille de la Reconnaissance to the club. "In recognition of the hospitality extended by the Harvard Club of Boston to Colonel Adam Captain Morris and other French officers of instruction sent to this country by the French Government during the war, and to Marshal Joffre, M. Viviani, General Grivelle and others during their visits to Boston."

### NOL-PRORESSED CASE IS TO BE REVIVED

#### New Incumbent of District Attorney's Office Intimates Wool Case Will Be Re-Opened

A criminal case, involving the alleged larceny of \$100,000 worth of wool which was nol-prossed by Assistant District Attorney David Manovitz of the Pelletier régime, is to be revived by Thomas C. O'Brien, the new incumbent of the district attorney's office. Mr. O'Brien intimated this today after a conference at his office with Attorney Richard J. Cotter.

On Feb. 16, five days before Pelletier was removed by the Supreme Court, indictments charging Edmund and Samuel Winterbottom, John Parker and John Coggeswell, who is a nephew of President William M. Wood, of the American Woolen Company, with the larceny of 112,000 pounds of wool from the firm of English & O'Brien, an indictment charging the same defendants with conspiracy to steal and connive charging receiving stolen goods against Benjamin Cotter and David Cohen were not pressed. The entry of the nol-pros bears no memoranda, and stamped on it with a rubber stamp are the initials "D. M."

After today's conference with Attorney Cotter the latter was turned over to Assistant District Attorney Maurice Caro by the district attorney and the district attorney admitted that steps are to be taken to bring fresh indictments. The original indictments were returned by the Suffolk County grand jury after a master's hearing in which English and O'Brien as plaintiffs sought to recover \$100,000 from the Millbrook Wool Combing Company of East Boston. The plaintiff company charged that wool sent by it to the combing company had been converted to the use of the combing company. Arthur P. Hardy was the master assigned to hear the facts. Evidence was not forthcoming from some witnesses called, it is said, because they excused themselves on the ground that they might incriminate themselves.

The matter was twice taken up with the district attorney's office, it is said, one assistant district attorney having decided not to present the matter before the Grand Jury because he considered it a civil matter. The second time it was taken up with former Assistant District Attorney William S. Kinney. Kinney presented the facts after an investigation by police officials and the indictments were returned.

Sales of Wool Made

It is understood that vigorous protest was made by counsel representing the defendants and that Kinney, while maintaining that the indictments were rightly obtained, agreed to keep them on the trial list until English and O'Brien, who were jailed for making fraudulent tax returns, had finished their terms in federal custody.

Officers who investigated the matter are understood to have reported that the wool combing company made sales of wool in Worcester and that some employees of the firm had been instructed by some one to make it look as if there were a much greater shrinkage in the wool combed and scoured for the English & O'Brien Company than there actually was.

At the time of the nol-prossing of the indictments Attorney Cotter, who had been active in the civil and criminal actions in behalf of the English & O'Brien Co., was trying a case in another county. The indictments charged the larceny of 112,000 pounds of wool in lots of 16,000 pounds from June 30, 1915, to April 1, 1917. Attorney Cotter immediately called the matter to the attention of District Attorney O'Brien when O'Brien was appointed to fill out Pelletier's term.

### LOWER 'L' FARE SCHEME OUTLINED

#### Communities Should Contribute to Service Cost, It Is Said

Return to lower fares on trolley lines is possible if the Legislature will authorize communities to contribute to the cost of service, declared Frederick J. Macleod, one-time chairman of the old Public Service Commission, appearing before the legislative Committee on Street Railways today, in favor of a bill that would do this. He said that such a law is in effect with respect to communities served by the Eastern Massachusetts and Boston Elevated systems, and asked that it be extended to every town.

The speaker said that the transportation problem is an extremely grave one in a number of places in Massachusetts, and that there is a possibility that there will be further discontinuance of service. In these latter instances, and in the cases of communities where service already has been abandoned, he believed that the communities ought to be placed in a position where they could come to the assistance of the roads if they so desired.

Everett E. Stone, a member of the Department of Public Utilities, thought that some law ought to be enacted allowing contributions from communities where trolley service is in danger of being abandoned or already has been discontinued. Asked for an opinion by the committee, he said he did not believe that the roads would lay down on the job of efficient operation if they were sure of receiving support from the public treasury.

Rep. George M. Worrall of Attleboro, house chairman of the committee which drafted the Boston Elevated and Eastern Massachusetts bills, thought the proposal of Mr. Macleod unconstitutional, saying that it is not legal for public money to be turned over to a corporation managed entirely by private interests. Mr. Worrall believed that the best way of meeting the problem under consideration would be for the Legislature to pass bills for each individual road, and that no blanket legislation should be passed.

### MR. FILENE TELLS OF AUSTRIA'S NEED

#### Boston Man's Letter Read in Congress Before Vote on Loan Extension

WASHINGTON, March 16 (Special) — Gratification at the action taken by the Senate in adopting the resolution extending for 25 years payment of the loan of \$50,000,000 made by the United States to Austria is expressed by the State Department. It is the hope of Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, that the House will act speedily on the measure in order that all obstacles to the work of relieving suffering in Austria may be removed.

The extension is provided for in a resolution introduced by Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts, majority leader of the Senate, who described the loan as a purely "charitable" matter, not to be confused with other governmental foreign loans.

The big interest in the matter, however, apart from the relief to Austria, is the fact that it brings the United States for the first time into cooperation with a body established under the League of Nations; namely the Financial Commission.

The Financial Commission will proceed with plans for the reconstruction of Austria after the loan extension has been authorized by all the powers. Loans of a similar character were made by France and Great Britain, but delay on the part of Congress in authorizing extension of time of payment was held responsible by foreign experts for the slow progress in Austrian reconstruction.

### Mr. Williams Favours Gift

In the course of the discussion of the Lodge resolution, Senator John Sharp Williams (D.) of Mississippi declared that inasmuch as the need of Austria, and particularly of Vienna, was great, the United States should make the money not a loan but a gift. "All over the world," he said, "our money has gone to help relieve distress. We are being charged in some quarters now with having the gold of the world and sitting on it by refusing to let it go to the help of anybody else. No charge ever was less founded, nor any attack upon a people less justified than that attack upon us. I hope that some day, if the Vienna shall continue to be in as bad a fix as they now are and shall need relief as much as they do now, we will forgive this debt and let it go."

Senator Porter J. McCumber (R.) of North Dakota, had inserted in the record as part of the argument in support of Austrian relief a letter from Edward A. Filene of Boston, urging speedy action by Congress.

The months between now and the harvest, Mr. Filene said, will be the worst that Austria has experienced. Mr. Filene said in part:

"The American Congress and people intended, when two years ago they gave Austria the \$24,000,000 credit with the United States Grain Corporation, actually to save her people, and never intended that their loan should result in tying her hands and rendering her helpless, with the result that the starvation of her people would only be delayed.

### Need Now Greater

"The situation now is vastly worse than when the loan was made. I visited Austria last summer and early autumn and have been in close touch with the situation there since that time. My last report was from the American Friends Service Committee, and was received only a few days ago. The months between now and the coming harvest will be the worst that Austria has experienced.

"The door to relief should be opened at once by release of the assets pledged to payment of this and like loans from other nations. I am credibly informed that all the other creditor nations, either by formal action or through diplomatic channels, have assured Austria that they would take the action proposed by Senator Lodge's resolution, but whether or not this information is correct as regards all of them, we are not justified in delaying favorable action until all others have relinquished their claims.

"As an act of charity and mercy, I urge that this bill be reported and passed at once. I am in touch with the sentiment on this subject throughout the country and am convinced that the people of all sections will support you in the proposed action."

### MT. HOLYOKE TO GIVE PLAYS

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., March 16 (Special Correspondence)—Three one-act plays will be presented at Mt. Holyoke College Thursday evening in the Chapin auditorium, under the direction of the college dramatic club. The plays to be given are "Ariane da Capo," "On Venus Heights," by Allan Davis and Cornelia C. Venefilli, the scene of which is laid in the Tennessee mountains, 30 years ago, and a comedy, "The Angel Intrudes," by Floyd Dell, the scene of which is laid in a studio in MacDougal Alley in the present time. The plays are coached by Miss Jean Grayson of New York City.

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## PASSAGE OF PACIFIC PACT IS NOW DECLARED CERTAIN

Unofficial Forecast Places Margin of Votes at Three Over Necessary Two-Thirds—Ratification of Other Treaties Expected as Matter of Course

By FREDERIC WILLIAM WILE  
(Copyright, 1922, Public Ledger Company)

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Vote on the four-power treaty will be taken in the Senate at 12 o'clock on Friday, March 24. Unanimous consent to that arrangement was obtained late this afternoon. It was granted after another energetic but futile attempt by the opposition to "devitalize" the original treaty by amendment.

On all hands—alike by friends and foes of the treaty—it is considered that the fight is as good as over. The four-power pact to insure peace in the Pacific is safe. It will not go over the top with an abounding margin of strength to spare. But it will go over.

Unofficial prognostications fix the eventual-treaty vote at a minimum of 65, with only 23 against—an excess of three votes over the requisite two-thirds of 62. More optimistic pact-supporters think the "band wagon" vote will turn out to be even larger. They believe that from both Democratic and irreconcilable ranks there will be unexpected recruits when it is realized that the "spite bloc" has failed to smash the treaty. With the insular pact in snug harbor, the other achievements of the Washington Conference—the naval limitation and nine-power Chinese treaties—will probably have easy sailing.

### Limit on Debate

While fixing a definite time for a final vote on the four-power agreement, the Senate passed a self-denial ordinance to limit further speechmaking upon it. Beginning tomorrow and until Tuesday, March 21, debate may continue unchecked, as it has hitherto. During the interval no vote is to be taken on any amendment or reservation that may be pending or proposed.

On the succeeding day, Wednesday, March 22, at 3 o'clock, a rule comes into effect whereby no Senator shall speak "in the aggregate, for a period of more than 30 minutes upon any pending amendment or reservation, or any amendment or reservation that may thereafter be offered; or more than once, or longer than one hour, upon the Treaty itself, which hour may be utilized at any time."

The Senate will convene on Friday, March 24, at 12 o'clock. Meridian, for the exclusive purpose of voting without further debate upon any then pending amendment or reservation. Immediately thereafter it will vote "upon the resolution of ratification" of the treaty, as amended by reservation or otherwise.

The purpose of today's decision virtually to adjourn debate on the four-power treaty is to give certain senators a chance to fill out-of-town engagements between now and next week.

### Mr. Johnson Only Objector

Senator Johnson, Republican irreconcilable antagonist of the pact, while not obstructing unanimous consent to limit debate and fix a voting time, informally demurred from it. The Californian argued that public attention is now riveted on the treaty discussion. He fears senators' attention inevitably will "flag" if the measure is withdrawn from the limelight. No colleagues shared Senator Johnson's demand for uninterrupted talk.

There is apparently a general desire, even on the part of the baffled opposition, to end the farce of futile obstruction and meet the demand for ratification.

Hope of ratification ran high tonight when it became known that Senator Underwood was expected to marshal a Democratic vote of 11, including himself, behind the treaty. The members of his party named as "safe" for the treaty, modified by the Brandegee reservation, are: Underwood, Alabama; Broussard, Louisiana; Ransdell, Louisiana; Kendrick, Wyoming; Myers, Montana; Fletcher, Florida; Trammell, Florida; Pomerene, Ohio; Dial, South Carolina; Owen, Oklahoma; Williams, Mississippi.

### Sixty-Four Votes Lined Up

Senator Lodge's pro-treaty brigade embraces the entire Republican membership of the Senate (59), with the exception of Messrs. Johnson, Borah, Francis, and La Follette, who are opposed to the treaty, and Messrs. Crow and Harreid, who are paired for the treaty with Senator Harris (D.), of Georgia, who is against it. To the Underwood pro-treaty vote of 11, it would thus appear Senator Lodge will add a Republican total of 53, or a ratification vote of 64 against a Democratic-Irreconcilable combination of 29. That tabulation works out a majority of two votes over the required two-thirds (62).

It should be understood that all these statistics necessarily are subject to minor change. Revision upward or downward depends upon various circumstances. Senator Owen (D.), of Oklahoma, for example, is now in Europe but sends word he will sail in time to vote for the treaty on March 24. He might not get here. Senator Jones (D.) of New Mexico, treaty-opponent, is paired with Senators Owen and Trammell, and will vote against the treaty if they are here to vote for it. In any of such events only now totally unforeseen developments can alter the ratification prospect disadvantageously.

### The Final Sally

Today's scenes in what is regarded as the last real struggle of the "treaty wreckers" ranged around a rear-guard Democratic effort to undermine the original treaty by amendment. Senator Key Pittman of Nevada proposed alterations to Article I of virtually the same tenor as those embraced in the Robinson and Walsh amendments defeated yesterday. The Pittman raid on the treaty was beaten back by almost the same vote—50 to 23. Their third successive rebuff convinced the opposition further storming of the treaty citadel was in vain. Fortunes for peace were set in motion with Senator Underwood and



Room 10 of Perkins School, Brockton, Mass.; Where Good Citizenship Is the Basis Upon Which the Room Is Conducted

## CITIZENSHIP EMPHASIZED IN TEACHING OF CHILDREN

Pupils of Room 10 of Brockton School Forget the Four Walls and Conduct Themselves as Well-Ordered Community

BROCKTON, March 15 (Special Correspondence)—Emphasizing that the foundation of a nation is in good citizenship and that the public school education should be the basis of good citizenship, Superintendent of Schools John F. Scully of this city has impressed upon the teachers the importance of teaching citizenship in the every day work of the pupils. Superintendent Scully has not confined the teachers to any one method of making good citizens of their small charges. On the other hand he has asked each

one to make a study of it and use their own methods.

The success of the good citizenship project is beyond expectations and one of the best examples of methods is that used by Miss Louise A. Daley, teacher of Room 10 in the Perkins School. No less than 75 per cent of the children in that room were born of foreign parents, yet this group of 44 pupils is the pride of the city in its tendencies toward ideal citizenship.

The teacher and pupils do not call the room a schoolroom. It is a community. Every row of desks is a street. Six people live in Pleasant Street, others in Manner Street, Helpful Row, Workwell Road, Trustworthy Place, Sunshine Avenue and Honesty Avenue. Each pupil is a citizen and has many duties. If any person does not do his duty, or what is right, it is reported at the committee meeting. The committee and Miss Daley decide whether he should have to move or not. If the person has been rough or troublesome, and no one wants him around, he has to live alone until he tries to be a help to the community.

Thus far this year one citizen was required to live on Rough Road and one on Troublesome Avenue. Feeling that they had shamed themselves they tried so hard that their exile lasted but one day. As a result every little pupil does his best to be a helpful and good citizen.

It is a clever and helpful idea and certain to give young scholars the right civic spirit as well as con-

sideration one for another. Each row of seats in the room bears its street name. Furthermore a boy in the room acts for Charles P. Brooks, the municipal attendance officer. It is his duty to find out why boys and girls are absent. If their excuse is not good the assistant attendance officer makes them come to school. No room of pupils from old American stock could excel this room of foreign-born scholars in their expressed love for this country.

On the blackboard in Room 10 can be seen "This room was No. 1 in attendance last week." That and many other things bring out the success of the good citizenship method of the teacher, Miss Daley, who has received the commendation of the school officials.

There are about 200 other teachers in the schools who are utilizing other methods of instilling the ideas of good citizenship into the future voters of the city, yet all the methods have the same tendency of elevating the minds of the pupils along civic channels that will mean much to the young people themselves and the city in the future.

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## CITY CONTROL OVER JITNEYS SUSTAINED

Rhode Island Court Holds Providence Is Within Rights in Bus Lines Action

PROVIDENCE, March 15 (Special Correspondence)—The city of Providence is held to be within its rights in legislating and enforcing a jitney ordinance which prevents them from using streets in the center of the city, and the restraining order of the Superior Court is ordered vacated in a decision of the Supreme Court of the State. The Superior Court had restrained police officials from enforcing the new ordinance. The Supreme Court holds that it should not issue a restraining order until it has been established that the new law is arbitrary.

Chief Justice Sweetland in referring to the complainants, the associations of jitney men, says in his opinion: "They do not question that the traffic congestion in the streets and public places included in said area is the greatest in the city; that the city council has endeavored to relieve this congestion by restricting the length of time that vehicles may stand in said streets and public places, by entirely prohibiting such standing in some locations, by stationing traffic policemen in various places in such areas to direct the movement of traffic, and by providing that in some of said streets traffic shall move in one direction only. The complainants have not attempted to deny that the removal of the business of operating motor busses from this area will tend to promote the safe and convenient use of the highways therein by the community generally."

The court then finds that the motor bus operators in accepting licenses from the city agree to abide by rules in existence and rules which may be made. Having submitted to this condition, the court holds, the mere pecuniary loss of the licensee does not render the ordinance invalid. In disposing of the presumption of the lower court that "the balance of convenience" was to be considered, the Supreme Court finds: "The principle of the balance of convenience is without application in favor of a complainant, who is himself, without legal right and is seeking to restrain a lawful right."

The decision, which asserts that there is nothing before the court to indicate that the new ordinance is invalid, is regarded as settling the controversy between the jitney and the traction interests. Jitney men claim that unless they can draw patronage from the streets heavily traveled by pedestrians the ordinance will have the effect of driving them out of business. This was proved in the week that the law was enforced before the injunction was issued. Simultaneously, it was shown, the restrictive measures eliminated from the volume of traffic on the most congested street center approximately 250 motor cars an hour during the busiest parts of the day.

## COLLEGES TO DEBATE SOVIET RECOGNITION

Harvard, Yale and Princeton will stage a triangular debate on Friday, March 24, the subject being, "Resolved, That the United States, in joint action with England, France and Japan, should recognize the Soviet Government of Russia." Harvard will take the negative side against Princeton in Sanders Theater, Cambridge, and will send an affirmative team to debate with Yale at New Haven, while Yale sends an affirmative team to Princeton.

The Harvard debaters have been chosen tentatively as follows: Against Princeton at Cambridge: N. E. Himes '22, Philip Walker '25, S. A. Rosenblatt '22. Against Yale at New Haven: W. B. MacGregor '22, R. S. Fanning '23, C. W. Phelps '22. Alternates: H. W. Hardy '22, M. P. Lichauco '23, F. W. Williams '25.

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## SOUTH AUSTRALIAN PREMIER ADVOCATES CUT IN WAGES

H. N. Barwell Criticizes Federal Prime Minister for His Defense of Compulsory Arbitration Courts—Australia Said to Be Losing Ground

ADELAIDE, South Australia, Feb. 1 (Special Correspondence)—In consequence of the bold attitude adopted by the Premier, H. N. Barwell, this State has become what may be regarded as the industrial cockpit of Australia. The Federal Prime Minister and Mr. Barwell are now engaged in a wordy warfare on the issue, following the proposal by Mr. Hughes for a round-table conference on the part of representatives of the employers and employees to consider an economic readjustment of wages and conditions. The South Australian Premier told a large gathering of manufacturers and commercial leaders, who had entertained him at luncheon prior to his departure for England, Canada and America, that the Prime Minister was at last coming to earth—he wished his efforts success, belated though they were.

There is no question that for the last 18 months Mr. Barwell has been advocating reduced wages as an inevitable consequence of a return to normal conditions. He has done so while arbitration courts both in South Australia and in the federal sphere have been increasing rates and advancing the minimum wage to a level never before reached. Consistently with this attitude Mr. Barwell has refused to provide work for the unemployed or to pay them doles. His advice to the union officials has been to instruct the men to take lower wages, as in those circumstances all may have work. One result of this advocacy has been the formation on York's Peninsula, a large mining and industrial center, of an association composed of men who have broken away from their unions because of its refusal to allow them to accept lower wages. This association has now entered into an agreement with the employers to accept a reduction in wages in order to avert the closing down of the mines and smelters. The agreement provides that if copper advances in price, a corresponding increase in wages is to be made. The company had intimated that with the ruling rate of wages and the low price of copper it was impossible to carry on the industry. If the men had not accepted the lower scale a large army of idlers would have been thrown on the labor market.

### More Immigrants Needed

In a speech delivered a few weeks ago, the Premier insisted that Australia would have to wake up to economic facts or disaster might overtake them. "Australia," he said, "has a population of 5,500,000. If it were 100,000,000 the Commonwealth would not be overcrowded. Let us people of Australia see that we get settlers on the right line, and the future of this country will be insured. The trouble is to get immigrants prepared to go on the land and Australia is crowding her cities. Before any substantial progress can be made, however, the whole attitude of the people must undoubtedly be altered. The actual value—not volume—of production of Australia is less today than it was immediately preceding the war. That is to say, we are actually losing ground. Retrogression of this sort, if it goes on, must soon result in national bankruptcy. I do not think it will continue, for the people will ultimately rouse themselves to greater activity and then a very different state of affairs will come about."

"But," continued the Premier, "clearly there is something rotten in the Commonwealth of Australia which would allow this state of things to come about. One of the great drawbacks is the artificial restrictions upon industry and development. Our industrial arbitration, our factory legislation, our shipping laws and, in some states, price-fixing laws, are all examples of statutory enactments which hinder proper and full development. South Australia is in a better position than some of the states in this respect. In those states there is a greater measure of government ownership and control. The South Australian Government is determined to encourage industry by all the means in its power, but we do not attempt to proceed on the policy laid down by some of the other states. Australian governments have always been to the fore in experimental legislation with regard to the control of industry, but experience has shown that some of it is detrimental. No government can have any hope of success unless it has the whole-hearted cooperation of its community and it is significant to note that we have seen miners spurn the advice of the labor agitators and cooperate with the Government. During the last 12 months—and particularly the last six months—we have been singularly free from strikes and industrial disturbances. Employers are more just and reasonable. I have sufficient faith to believe that when the workers of Australia think for themselves matters will not go far wrong. Our curse is the red-ragger and the paid agitator."

### Compulsory Arbitration a Failure

Addressing members of both houses of Parliament a few days ago the Premier said he was sorry to notice that there was a movement in England toward the adoption of compulsory arbitration. The experience of Australia had shown that the system was costly, cumbersome, and mischievous; in short an unmitigated failure. Time and again during the last year the Premier has made an offer to the Prime Minister that, if the federal authorities will scrap all their arbitration tribunals, South Australia will follow suit immediately. To this Mr. Hughes has now replied asking why South Australia has not already done so, seeing that Mr. Barwell has been urging it for so long. The Premier retorts that unless the Commonwealth arbitration court is first removed, South Australia's case would be worse than the rest. The Commonwealth would have jurisdiction over the whole field of in-

dustry and wages and conditions would be determined by a judge or judges sitting 500 miles away in Melbourne and quite unacquainted with local circumstances. Mr. Barwell confesses now that the reason he did not bring forward at the recent premiers' conference a proposal to abolish all the arbitration courts in Australia was that he had ascertained beforehand that he would not get sufficient support for such a resolution. He still insists, however, that what he should most like to see would be the wiping out, so soon as possible, of every arbitration court. Failing that he favors a drastic delimitation of the powers of the Commonwealth court to prevent the present overlapping jurisdiction, endless friction and the industrial inefficiency. Mr. Barwell's idea is to revert to the wages board system with certain improvements:

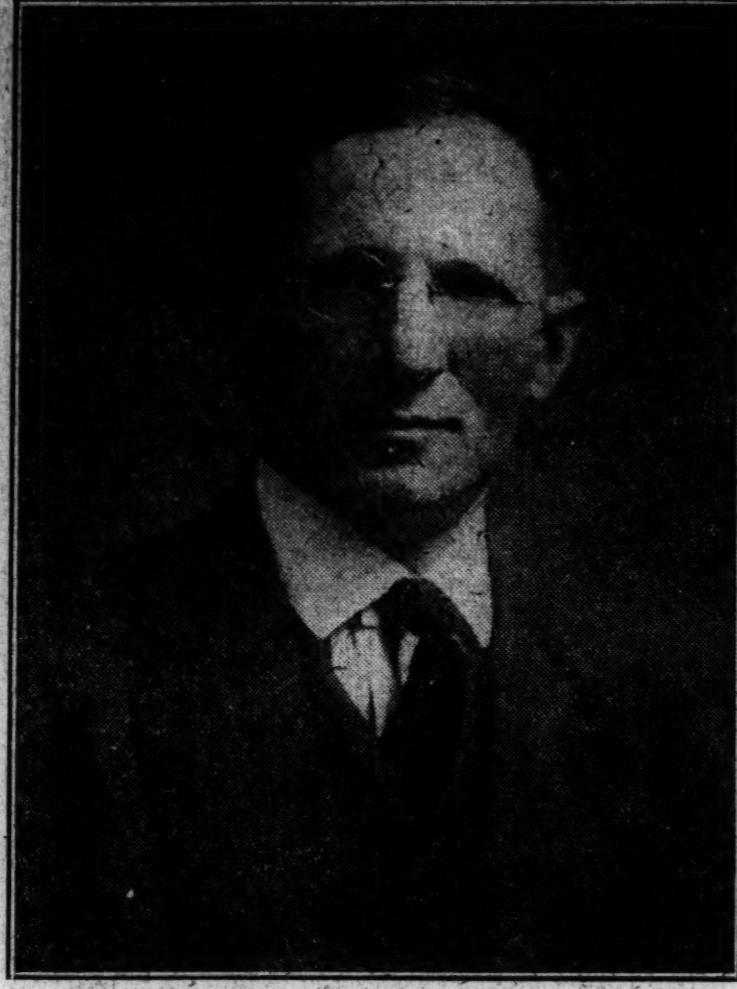
It is obvious to those who are in a position to judge the Prime Minister's attitude that he will never agree to abolish the federal arbitration court. Mr. Hughes, by strong inference, if not actually in words, has informed the unions to that effect and indicated too that he is not at all favorable to any delimitation of the powers of the federal tribunal. Although the South Australian Premier is not scrapping the state industrial arbitration machinery he has already begun to put some parts of it in the melting pot. Under the industrial code, which Mr. Barwell himself drew up, the wages board system in South Australia was abolished and a board of industry, with a judge of the arbitration court as chairman, and consisting of representatives of both sides was established to review the living wage, and to appoint industrial boards to apply rates and conditions to particular trades. Seventy-two of the latter are now sitting and many have brought in determinations embodying increased rates amounting to some hundreds of thousands of pounds a year. The Premier, who is also Attorney-General, has appealed against those which apply to the Government. The Labor Party is literally "up in arms" over what they regard as one of the greatest acts of repudiation ever perpetrated in South Australia, if not in Australia. The matter has been referred to the disputes committee of the Trades Hall, the fighting headquarters of the Labor Party, and the Government has now been advised that action is threatened. The position, however, is that Parliament has appropriated the money and nothing can be done for six months. A union leader has declared that if he had his way he would pull all the men out. The president of the state arbitration court is openly opposed to the Premier's attitude but Mr. Barwell will not budge from his determination to throw all the arbitration tribunals to the winds the moment the opportunity offers.

### Cause of Unemployment

The Premier was cheered to the echo when he remarked to the assembled representatives of the commercial and manufacturing community that it was unemployment which was making production in Australia unprofitable. The Premier proceeded to pick his quarrel with the Prime Minister and it is significant that his remarks were again applauded. "While I and members of my government," he protested, "have for the last 18 months been saying that a readjustment of wages and economic conditions generally was necessary to meet altered world conditions, and to prevent unemployment, the Prime Minister persisted in his advocacy of the maintenance of wages at the abnormally high standard reached during the war period and since. He has assisted seamen and coalminers to get increases which they should never have obtained, yet he has declared that the trouble arises through the costs of production being in excess of the value of the goods produced. How much better it would have been if the Prime Minister had foreseen what was bound to happen if uneconomic conditions were allowed to continue, and has used his high position and great influence to remedy those conditions. If he did not foresee it he should have done so. If he did foresee it, it was his duty to point it out to the people of Australia, or to suggest the remedy which would have prevented the unemployment that is today bringing distress, misery and want to tens of thousands of men, women and children in some of the states of Australia."

The Premier deplores that the damage has been done and the only thing possible now is to minimize it so far as the future is concerned. Mr. Barwell's complaint is that the arbitration courts have made awards regardless of whether the industries have been able to pay them. The industries have either got to pay them or close down. For any employer to pay less is an offense; for any employee to take less is an offense, also, and in each case subject to a heavy penalty. The Premier's view is that the arbitration tribunals stand in the way of any settlement of these difficulties which the Prime Minister admits are likely to bring chaos in Australia.

"Where," demanded Mr. Barwell, "is the Prime Minister's courage? Let him take the trouble in both hands and wipe out these arbitration courts. Then there will be some sense in his appeal to employers and employees 'come let us reason together.' It is pitiful to see one's country dragged down by blind folly, or the want of foresight on the part of those who ought to be able to lead on the happiness and prosperity. Here we are, with one of the most wonderful countries in the world, faced with a great industrial crisis through gross stupidity."



Photograph © Harris and Ewing, Washington  
Representative Meyer London, a Minority of One

## London Recounts Achievements of Minority Parties in Congress

Socialist Representative Now Has One Bill in His Own Name Passed by House

NEW YORK, March 10 (Special) — Meyer London, the only Socialist member of Congress, who has been in New York for a series of meetings arranged in celebration of his seventh anniversary as a representative, has given an interview to The Christian Science Monitor on the achievements of minority parties during the last few years.

The last four amendments to the federal Constitution, the income tax, direct election of United States senators, the extension of suffrage to women, and prohibition were all the result of agitation by minority parties, declared Representative London. Among the individual laws which were first urged by minority parties he named vocational education for industrial cripples.

"Minority parties always have been potent factor in American politics," he said. "The American people have an innate distrust of government. This is extremely regrettable but it is a fact. It is difficult to get the best elements in a state into politics. That explains to a large extent the corruption in the government of large cities and the ease with which small groups get control of the machinery of state legislatures and the national Congress."

"Just as soon as the people give one party control through electing a President and a Congress of that one party they regret what they have done and at the earliest opportunity they

will, with Russia and Germany, be set-  
tled at the ratification of the peace  
treaties, and there can be no question  
of any real connection with these  
countries so long as they have not  
carried out their undertakings toward  
Latvia. The negotiations with Ger-  
many, which were broken off in the  
autumn, have recently been resumed,  
and are considering, in the first place,  
the reparations due to Latvia.

The most important treaty will be  
the one with Britain, inasmuch as it  
embraces both commercial, industrial  
and consular matters.

**TO GROW FRUIT IN SOUTH JACKSON, Miss., March 8 (Special Correspondence)—The Gulfcoast Development Corporation has applied to the State for a charter. It is capitalized at \$250,000 and its purpose is to develop and sell cut-over lands in the southern part of the State. These lands will be cleared of stumps and sold in small tracts to small farmers on long-time payments. New York capital is behind the movement.**

The Latvian Government is negotiating with a number of foreign countries in connection with comprehensive commercial treaties. Last autumn overtures were made to the British Government, from which an exhaustive proposal has been received and is now being considered, and the early conclusion of a treaty is confidently expected. Negotiations, though less advanced, are proceeding with France and Italy, and Sweden and Norway have invited Latvia to conclude regular commercial treaties with the neighboring countries. Four treaties, going considerably beyond ordinary commercial treaties, have already been concluded. The relations

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## CUNHA LEAL PROMISES AID TO NEW PORTUGUESE CABINET

Optimists Hope That Peace Between Senor Leal and Maria da Silva May Be the Sign of General Peace-Making Among Political Parties

LISBON, Feb. 22 (Special Correspondence)—The part of candid friend is being impressively played by Cunha Leal, just retired from the premiership, giving way to the new Democratic Government of Antonio Maria da Silva which is composed of Democrats right through, the strongest party, but not strong enough to be quite independent, having kept out of government for some time while various experiments were tried. Cunha Leal promises to support it to the best of his ability, and Maria da Silva, evidently recognizing the impression that the young Independent made with his vigor and his sincerity, has been playing for that support. It is said that in the new Parliament the Reconstituted Party will be in alliance with Cunha Leal and those who follow him.

knowledge and ability were necessary there. He had not asked that they should be his fellow party men, for he had no party; he stood alone, isolated. He had asked only that they should be good republicans. In the result, these candidates were overthrown, and it had been said that he did not know how to conduct such candidacies. "That is true indeed," remarks Cunha Leal bitterly. "I cannot make elections. I cannot buy votes. I cannot suborn influences, and pride myself on the fact that I am not one of those vulgar scoundrels, and that I place the public liberties, the country and the Republic beyond all else."

**Hoping for Peaceful Conditions**

Bitter enough, it is remarked, and cynical. Having promised the new Premier his assistance and confidence, he then says rather bitterly that he will not make any of those difficulties that the Silva Party, the Democrats, inflicted on him when he was President of the Council, while the Reconstituted Party had given him great and loyal service.

The new Premier replied to this speech in the most careful terms. His observations were noncommittal; it is evident that he is groping his way and feels somewhat uncertain of himself. Others also feel uncertain about him. Simple party government of this kind, conducted in the old manner cannot be regarded optimistically in Portugal in these days.

The few and courageous optimists are hoping that the peace made between Cunha Leal and Maria da Silva may be taken as a sign that a larger and more general peace-making is in progress among all the political parties and their incessantly warring sections, and that this may result in the President of the Republic feeling more confidence and changing his intentions, for it is generally understood that, having lost all hope of getting Portuguese politics straight, in consequence of the unceasing intrigues of the parties and their leaders, he has determined upon resignation. Whether he resigns or does not there appears now to be doubt whether he will go to Brazil later in the year for the independence centenary celebrations as he had arranged to do. If he abandons this plan, it is likely that Bernardino Machado, one time President and also late Portuguese Ambassador at Rio de Janeiro, will make the expedition instead.

Among the most recent rumors, evidently not without foundation, are that Cunha Leal, while maintaining a degree of loyalty to the Democrats as he has promised, is disposed to gather a new party about him, and that after recent experiences he tends toward revolution. His early return to power is also spoken of as a possibility. He has just been invited to be the Portuguese representative at the conference of Genoa, but has refused and suggested Alfonso Costa instead, failing whom probably Mr. Teixeira Gomes, the Minister in London, will be the representative.

**MANUFACTURERS IN NEW YORK**  
NEW YORK, March 14—The National Association of Manufacturers, which has membership of 6,000 industrial men from all parts of the country, will hold its twenty-seventh annual convention here this year on May 8, 9 and 10, during which the subjects of foreign trade, taxation, regulation of combinations and trusts, railroad associations, strikes, bonus construction, revival, shipping and other industrial questions, will be discussed.

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BOSTON

## BUSINESS RELATIONS HELP TOWARD PEACE, SAYS TZECH MINISTER

BERLIN, Feb. 22 (Special Correspondence) — Vlastimil Tusa, Czech-Slovak Minister in Berlin, writing in the Prager Press, makes the following comments on the question of the Genoa conference:

"What was omitted in Paris must be accomplished now. The world is calling for peace and quietness. Not only the business man in the City of London, but the merchant in Prague and the manufacturer in northern Bohemia also desire peace. They do not want to take up their newspaper day after day with a feeling of alarm. It has been said that Lloyd George speaks like a new apostle of humanity, but that his real purpose is to sell English cloth and machinery. Quite so. But does not the possibility of selling cloth and machinery represent the preliminary condition for curing Europe of its present maladies?

"Not only the British but all European nations desire the resumption of undisturbed economic relations. The rulers of the Kremlin at Moscow today are just as anxious for a possibility of exchanging goods as are the British and ourselves.

"The Allies are under an obligation to complete now what they did not accomplish at Paris. An agreement as to aims and methods between England and France is therefore an essential condition for the success of the Genoa conference. Unless there is such an agreement, America will not come to Europe. Without an Anglo-French agreement, Italy will also remain uncertain in its policy.

"What are our interests in the Genoa conference? As an industrial and export state, we must, I think, support every endeavor to restore real peace to Europe. It is to our interests that preparations for the Genoa conference, even if it should meet later elsewhere, should be made in such a way as to preclude the possibility of any attempts to use it for a wrong purpose."

**JACK PINE USED FOR BUILDING**  
MONTREAL, March 1 (Special Correspondence) — The Jack Pine Products Company of Canada, in connection with McGill University, have decided, after a series of experiments, that jack pine, which is grown in large quantities in the northern states, is practicable for all purposes where the appearance of the wood is not essential. It is now used in immense quantities for railway ties and its strength makes it desirable for timber structures.

  
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## Carnation Milk

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Carnation Ice Cream—2 cups Carnation Milk, 1/2 cup water, 1/2 cup sugar, 1/2 teaspoon vanilla. Add the water to the milk and stir until the sugar is melted. Add the vanilla and freeze. Use three parts ice and one part salt in freezing. This recipe makes one quart, enough to serve six people.

Frozen Custard—1/2 cup Carnation Milk, 1/2 cup water, 1/2 cup sugar, 1/2 teaspoon salt, 1/2 teaspoon vanilla. Scald the milk. Beat the eggs slightly and sugar and salt. Add the scalded milk and stir constantly. Put in double boiler and stir until mixture thickens and is coating. This recipe makes one quart, enough to serve six people.

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## GOVERNMENT AUTOMOBILE SERVES MANY IN PEACE

Giant Motor Vehicles Which Were Used in France Are Now Being Diverted to Constructive Purposes With Great Success.

**WASHINGTON (Special)** — Peace finds use for the government automobile no less than war. Where before army automobiles were employed as an aid to destruction, like the swords that are being beaten into plowshares, the giant trucks that moved armies in France are being diverted now to constructive purposes.

It may be said, as truly in peace as during war, that the automobile follows the flag. From northern Alaska where United States mails are being conveyed over ice floes by motor power to distant outposts; from Pacific islands to the wilderness of Soviet Russia where American trucks are carrying food supplies to hungry millions, the United States official automobile everywhere is serving mankind.

The Government is the largest individual user of automobiles in the United States. This means also that the American Government, in the largest user of automobiles in the world, for the 10,505,666 motor vehicles in use in the United States comprise an amazing 83 per cent of the total number in the entire world.

In our own country the government automobile is being put to uses little thought of when the automobile industry was in its infancy.

Rangers traveling over vast tracks in the far west keep daily vigil over the public domain; giant road-building trucks are blazing trails through primeval forests. In government reserves where vehicles never penetrated before; rescue cars equipped at government expense are among the first to arrive at scenes of great mine disasters; while thousands of former army trucks are being used in every state in constructing 33,000 miles of good roads, thereby saving millions of dollars to industry generally.

**Trucks Used in Mail Service**

As the mail trucks are regarded as advance agents of civilization in regions newly developed, the Government is using its automobiles in aiding the work of the Department of Agriculture in the remote farming districts of the south and west. Thousands of county agents are traveling through sections now where formerly only a scattered few were able to reach the farmer and instruct him in the ways of diversified crop growing and scientific methods of farming.

There are no records available showing the total number of automobiles in use in the government service. The War Department, for instance, guards its records closely for military reasons, but the number of automobiles owned and under the supervision of the Government, it is said, is sufficient for the speedy mobilization of a vast caravan of motor vehicles of every description in the event of another world emergency.

The District of Columbia, as the seat of the national Government, is the greatest centralization point for government automobiles. But the thousands of official automobiles in Washington during the war have dwindled down to scant 950 in actual official use now. During the war a government official could obtain an automobile merely by presenting a requisition. Now it requires an act of Congress. Yielding to the demand for national economy, Congress had reduced appropriations for automobiles in official Washington to meet the actual needs of the Government.

The War Department leads in number with a total of only 209; the Navy uses only 105; the Post Office Department has actual use for 182, while the District of Columbia Government calls for 192. The remainder of the allotment is scattered among 30 or 40 bureaus of the Government. It is outside of Washington, however, that the Government finds its real use for the automobile.

### Use for Surplus Army Trucks

The great surplus stocks of army trucks, tractors and passenger cars lying idle in American camps are finding their way to profitable service by the Post Office Department and chiefly the Department of Agriculture. Thousands of army trucks in France either have been sold in Europe or have been brought back to this country to be transferred to other departments of the Government where they are rendering effective service to the country.

In the last fiscal year the War Department disposed of 40,180 automobile trucks and while army officials, for their own reasons, refuse to divulge the number of remaining surplus stock on hand, it is said the number is not great enough to affect the automobile market.

Of this amount, a total of 27,932 motor vehicles, mostly trucks, have been allotted to the United States Bureau of Public Roads, under the Department of Agriculture, for joint use by the Government and the states under the Federal Highway Act. A total of 21,124 trucks have been actually delivered and are being employed in practically every state in the Union in road construction and improvements. It presents one of the most interesting as well as the most profitable uses to which the former vehicles of war have been put. Their cash value reaches a total of \$74,730,568, while spare parts to the extent of \$11,731,424 have been delivered to the Bureau.

Government trucks are of great value to the United States Bureau of Public Roads in testing new road surfaces, and experiments along this line are being carried out in many of the national forests. In this service the trucks are the first motor vehicles to penetrate into the virgin territory which is being opened up. They are to be found hundreds of miles from railroads and often climb trails with an altitude of 11,000 feet and over. At Pittsburgh, Cal., for example, a test road laid out in the form of a quarter-mile track and surfaced with concrete slabs of various designs is being subjected to the action of an intense traffic made up entirely of motor trucks belonging to the bureau.

suits, the Government itself has a pecuniary interest in the automobile industry which expresses itself in terms of \$11,640,055 collected through a 3 per cent manufacturers' excise tax on auto trucks during the last fiscal year; \$64,388,184 on other automobiles and motor cycles; and \$39,518,000 in a 2 per cent excise tax on tires and accessories.

### SOCIALIST PARTY BEATEN IN SPAIN

Public Said to Be Tired of Wrangling and Disturbance

**MADRID, Feb. 22 (Special Correspondence)** — The municipal elections, which have just been held throughout Spain, to renew half the number of seats on each municipal council, have been productive of some remarkable results. These elections, besides being peculiarly Spanish in their general character and accompaniments, often serve to give a better and more accurate view of the political tendencies of the people than do the Parliamentary elections, since the populace although still subject to the organization of the political parties, have somewhat greater freedom for the exercise of their own ideas.

The most striking feature of the results has been the great overthrow of the Socialist and Labor candidates. This has been so pronounced to cause the utmost surprise even among those who knew that the methods of the unions and agitators were becoming much discredited among the masses of the people, who, even in great industrial centers, are becoming tired of continuous wrangling and disturbance. The results justify the optimism of capitalists and industrialists who, in recent elections, have put forward the idea that Capital and Labor in Spain are now showing a new disposition to work together for their own and their country's good.

The new tendency was specially pointed in Madrid where, out of 13 put forward, only a single Socialist was elected to join the other five who had not to seek reelection.

One of the most remarkable results was at Saragossa, which, with Barcelona and Valencia, has been one of the chief headquarters of Socialists and Syndicalist agitation and has been put under martial law from time to time in consequence. Here the Socialists suffered a complete and overwhelming defeat, while seven Conservatives, one Clervist, one Jainist (the Pretender party), 12 Republicans, and three Independents triumphed over them.

The elections produced other significant features and results. One of them was the disposition at many centers to run candidates purely in the interests of commerce and trade, the local mercantile associations putting them forward. They failed in Madrid, but elsewhere some good results were achieved, and Granada was one of the places where a purely commercial candidate was successful.

In certain cases local influence exerted itself remarkably. The most interesting example was down in Murcia in the south with which the much-discussed War Minister, Señor La Cerva, is more intimately associated than perhaps any other minister with the place of his nativity and residence. At the capital of the province 15 Clervists were elected as against six Romanist Liberals, three Reformistas, an Alibist Democrat, and a Lerroux Republican, while in other parts of Murcia corresponding successes were achieved by the candidates who put themselves forward in the name of the idol of the province. Nowhere else in Spain did the Clervists do anything like so well except at Cartagena, which is only 50 miles from Murcia, where 10 Clervists succeeded as against 12 Liberals of the special local Garcia Vaso brand.

Another strong general feature has been the success of the monarchical candidates, under their various Liberal, Conservative, and other denominations, and occasionally as pure monarchists.

The Minister of the Interior issues a classification of councilors elected throughout Spain, from which it appears that the elected are numbered as follows: Conservatives, 868; Liberals, 671; Maurists, 338; Independents, 322; Democrats, 208; Clervists, 182; Republicans, 176; Liberal Left, 161; Socialists, 136; Regionalists, 123, and "various" 158.

**Valuable in Parcel Post Service**

Active support was given the "producer-to-the-consumer" movement during and immediately after the war by the Post Office Department in an endeavor to reduce the cost of living.

Millions of pounds of farm produce found their way into city homes,

thereby creating new markets for the farmers and reduced prices for consumers, through this means of parcel post transportation. The truck services usually were inaugurated in districts not served by railroads and in other ways opened up those communities with markets that before had been inaccessible.

Since the imperative need of this service is passing, the Post Office Department has discontinued a majority of its star routes but in many sections of the country they are operating to the advantage of consumers and farmers alike. One notable example is a route that supplies seven counties in the peninsula of Virginia in close proximity to Washington. There never has been a railroad in this section of the State, owing to its geographic situation, although it could be developed into a great marketing center for farm produce. During the war this service proved a real factor in reducing living costs to government employees in Washington and its continuance has been approved by Congress.

While this farm-to-consumer service was inaugurated to meet a then existing emergency, its success was sufficient to convince the Post Office Department of its desirability and usefulness.

Although greatly curtailed, scores of such routes are being operated profitably in the Rocky Mountain and Mississippi Valley districts as well as certain sections of the east.

Aside from these peace-time pur-

poses, the Government itself has a pecuniary interest in the automobile industry which expresses itself in terms of \$11,640,055 collected through a 3 per cent manufacturers' excise tax on auto trucks during the last fiscal year; \$64,388,184 on other automobiles and motor cycles; and \$39,518,000 in a 2 per cent excise tax on tires and accessories.

**BIG ROAD PROGRAM IS BEING ARRANGED**

New Hampshire State Highway Department to Undertake More Work Than Ever

a much smaller revenue in proportion to mileage. The policy now in effect provides that motor vehicles must bear the expense of highway improvement, and the fees for the registration of motor vehicles will be adjusted from time to time to yield sufficient revenue for this purpose.

### ART

#### National Academy Prizes

**NEW YORK, March 16 (Special)** — More work for better roads is being undertaken this spring in New Hampshire than in any previous year, according to the plans of F. E. Everett, state highway commissioner. Heavy traffic of tourist automobiles last fall wore out many of the main lines of travel, which makes it necessary this spring to treat them with bituminous surface or dust layer.

The annual town meetings held Tuesday made larger appropriations for highways than was expected, and there is also available from the Federal Government \$365,000 for good roads. On account of the greatly increased motor vehicle fees, all of which above the cost of administration are added to the highway appropriation, there will be more funds for road work than ever before. Seven projects have been outlined under the heading of reconstruction.

Last year the State Highway Department spent \$825,000 on the construction of 81 miles of new roads and the reconstruction of 18 miles of old roads. The cost of maintenance was \$1,375,000.

Most of the new roads now being built are either gravel, macadam or concrete. The principal projects for which plans are now being made are the rebuilding of the West Side Road from the Massachusetts boundary to Newport and from Woodsville to Twin Mountain; the Daniel Webster Highway from Massachusetts to North Woodstock and from Twin Mountain to Groveton; the South Side Road from Keene to Nashua and from Manchester to Portsmouth and various sections along the East Side Road that last year carried extensive traffic.

New Hampshire is much interested in the plan for uniform designations of highways. Up until this year New Hampshire has followed a color plan by which each of the main roads has had its distinctive color bands upon sign posts and poles. This system will be abandoned entirely, and in its place will be a system of numbering in cooperation with the other New England states. It is hoped ultimately that all the states will agree to this plan so that a motorist going from New Hampshire to Florida will be able to follow his road all the way by a certain number to be stamped on guide posts.

New Hampshire has a greater mileage in its highway system than other states, and up until this year has had

## Winthrop Square Will Lose Picturesque Flower Markets

**Blooms That Have Filled Stores Every Morning Will Be Removed to Larger Joint Quarters**

market was a room at the rear of the Museum Exchange, where out-of-town growers would meet the local trade.

In 1892 a cooperative association was formed, and obtained quarters in the basement of the Park Street Church, where it remained until about 10 years ago. At that time the business of the association had grown so large that opportunities for greater expansion were required and the present quarters in Winthrop Square were leased. The markets are divided into stalls, which are auctioned off each year, and the flowers displayed on these stalls represent an investment of many million feet of glass.

One of the latest developments of the business is the organization of the New England Florists' Alliance, through which the retailers and growers work together for the improvement of business conditions. An office has just been opened at 77 Summer Street.

### HEADS OF TEACHERS' CLUBS WILL MEET

Presidents of all the teachers' clubs of Massachusetts will meet for their twelfth annual conference on Saturday at Riverbank Court, Cambridge, where they will discuss informally the work of the various local clubs and propose means for increasing their scope and activities. In view of the fact that the July meetings of the National Education Association are to be held in Boston, tentative programs for its procedure will be made at the conference.

According to the plan of former years, the local presidents have been asked to submit accounts of any social, educational, political, or economic work of their clubs to Miss Mary McSkimmon of Brookline, president of the Massachusetts Teachers Federation, who will select those of greatest value, and call upon their authors to read them, afterward offering them for publication in the April issue of "Common Ground," the federation organ.

In addition to the reports and prospects as to local projects, a detailed account of the recent meetings at Chicago of the National Education Association will be read by Miss McSkimmon, and helpful criticism welcomed, in order to assure the even greater success of the conference in Boston next summer.

**OLD MASSACHUSETTS' NEWEST CONTRIBUTION**

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**COMING AMERICA'S SECOND HOME BEAUTIFUL EXPOSITION April 15 to 29, 1922 Reserve Space NOW Personal direction Chester I. Campbell 5 PARK SQUARE, BOSTON**

# THE HOUSEHOLD PAGE

## Escaping from the Commonplace

**M**OST of us live in rather ugly houses, or, at best, in houses without originality or distinction. Most of us long to lift them out of the commonplace, but do not know how to do it with the small sums of money at our disposal.

Why not take one room at a time, as opportunity offers, and give to it one unique feature, some development which is really interesting? No matter if the house is somewhat unbalanced for a time, in consequence; the contrasts will give it an absorbing atmosphere of suspended climax!

One might begin with the fireplace in the living room. This may be so ugly that it has to be removed. In this case, send for catalogues of companies which specialize in fireplaces and decide which type suits your room, avoiding shiny and multicolored tiles and monumental shelves.

Nothing is so decorative as aridions for wood logs, and these offer a great variety of type, from humorous figures to stately and conventional forms. For a coal fire, a grate on casters is comely; or, if the chimney is shallow, a charming little brass grate can be hung in it.

### The Collecting of Fire Tools

The collecting of fire tools is fascinating. Each of these has a personality. The tongs, for instance, are bold, striding military fellows; the shovel merely does his duty and makes no fuss; the bellows have a Falstaffian humor and are the particular friend of the fat coal scuttle, which bulges with merriment when the bellows blow. Then, one has to be armed by the pompous little fender, a jocose fellow pushing back the intruder with his bow front and allowing chimerical animals and other creatures to climb all over him—at least, this was the case with the fender which the writer saw at Clarke's auction rooms in New York. Here, too, she saw amusing satyrs, crouching on the bases of fire tools and trying to flirt with melancholy maidens perched on the handles. Here was a wrought-iron New England firelighter, a possession curious enough to exhibit, sure to start conversation and set stories racing. The voice of the corn-popper should be heard in the corner, where, indeed, if dimensions are ample, a number of heart-cooking implements could be both displayed and used.

The mantel-shelf—the roof-tree, one might call it, of this exclusive and fiery family—should be rather inhospitable. A pair of ornaments, placed at the ends, and a clock in the middle are all it should tolerate.

### Suggestion for Coziness

If the overstuffed sofa is a refractory table behind it seem too usual, try a broad chair, upholstered with two cushions side by side, and a footstool about a foot high and four or five feet long, drawn straight in front of the hearth. The suggestion is exceedingly cozy.

Another interesting development is the desk. It is really rather seldom that a desk is ugly, unless it seeks to become a number of things with which it should have nothing to do. If the shape is good and the wood ugly, alcohol and enamelac can be used to improve it. If, however, you are willing to buy the desk of your dreams, so much the better. The writer confesses to a special love of the spinnet

**D**own the Centuries from Greece

O PPORTUNITIES present themselves, occasionally, for the exertion of originality in the choice of possessions for one's home. Aesthetic and companionable as porcelains, brasses, coppers, porcelains and some kinds of glass may be, one thirsts at times for something not merely good, but notable. Mere good taste, we find, can be taken for granted. More and more that is becoming the possession of the remotest occupant of American soil. To have a cultured taste, however, a recondite taste, ah! that would be worth while.

### Communing With the Past

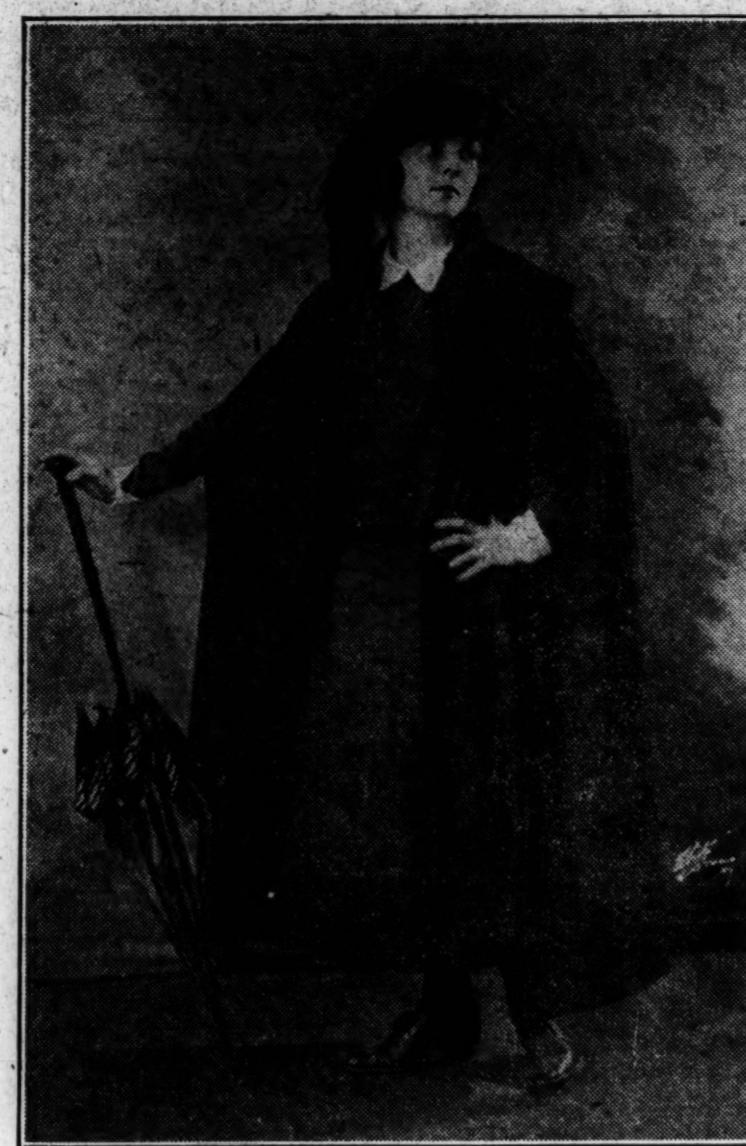
To own something out of such a collection; to put on one's mantel a polar bear once beloved by a small Greek, or a cup, or vase, or jug from the house of a rich trader, forever forgotten; to commune with a little terra cotta head and wonder how much she was like you and whom she loved once upon a time; to seal into a precious little glass case one of those boxes of sweet-smelling face cream and dreams of the parties where shone the fair face of her who used it—all this were to summon around one the hosts of the past, to live in many ages, to clasp soft sweet hands in the "all around" of life's quadrille.

### Some Ancient Objets d'Art

During this long period, man groped after and attained the representation of the beautiful and the curious, as he is doing now and always will do. Glass vases innumerable were shown, beautiful in form and iridescent from their long earth burial; and also gold and silver objects, plated with opalescent colors from the earth's paintbox; and terra cotta heads and figurines of great interest. Among the finest of these was a Socrates, crouching forward, white.

I scarcely know whether the children's toys, or the toilet articles of the women, were the more appealing. Little cups for dolls' tea parties were there and two poor jointed legs of some doll, long-since crumpled to pieces. Terra cotta animals had been addled and peiced by Greek youngsters, dogs, wolves, hogs, rabbits and—most curious of them all—a polar bear and an Indian rhinoceros. One wonders what far-traveled uncle introduced these to a Greek nursery, on the Black Sea, four or five centuries before Christ.

A taste which makes women kiss down all the ages was displayed by over one hundred bead necklaces, one of the largest collections in existence. A beautiful gold necklace, similar to what we call a La Vallière, was attributed to the seventh or eighth century before our era; a



Photograph by White Studio, New York

*A New Cape of Water-Proofed Canton Crepe, Fresh From Paris*

## At the Vassar Shop

**W**HICH of us has not thought, at some time in her life, that it would be fun to have a little shop of her own and select odd and pretty things to put on sale?

The Vassar Club of New York has set out on this adventure and has a corner shop, with windows which force the hurrying passer-by to pause and examine what is within.

Here are clothes unique yet practical, expressing the authority of Paris, the gayeties of Slavic texture and design, and the smartness of American models. Here are toys, joyous and diverting; bric-a-brac from many corners of the globe; linens embroidered by the deft fingers of Europe and the East; spices and condiments with aroma of caravan and camel; others with the beloved flavor of the American kitchennette.

### The Variety of Display

The variety of display is owing to the fact that Vassar alumnae, all over the world, are sending to this home-shop the products of many countries, in order to aid it in realizing its pledge to raise \$10,000 toward the \$3,000,000 fund which Vassar must have, in order to pay its teaching force salaries appropriate to men and women competent to set the feet of youth on the right path; salaries which shall enable these men and women to live daily on the highest levels of thought and occupation; salaries equal to those paid by other colleges of high standing.

The methods employed to raise the fund make an appeal to democratic ideals, for they protect, at their present moderate figure, the tuition fee and the charges for board and lodging and save intact scholarships, fellowships and other methods of assistance, instead of levying on the student body for new capital. The college thus continues to hold its doors wide open to girls of moderate means and to give these nothing less than the richer girls attain.

One need not be philanthropically minded, however, to buy at the Vassar Shop. Selfishness will supply as potent an urge.

The best-looking rain-coat which the writer has ever seen is on sale here. It is made of rubberized Canton crépe and is guaranteed to make rain popular! Our illustration shows it, fresh from Paris.

### A Correct Business Dress

Under it is worn, in the illustration, a business dress, made on order by a Vassar alumna. Simple and correct are its graceful lines and it is guaranteed to make the business woman who wears it popular!

The shirt waist shown comes from Czechoslovakia, and is a notable accessory to a spring suit. The shop keeps it in stock.

A new invention, welcome indeed to the head of a family and almost equally so to the bachelors, is sold by these college women. It is a tiny cedar chest, measuring six inches in length and three in width. When placed in closet, trunk, package, piano, or when confined in upholstered furniture, it distributes constantly an odor of cedar deadly to the moth, but pleasant to human nostrils.

No longer need moths affright us or their prevention choke and stifle us. The chest is effective for one season, after which refill cans may be purchased, each containing a season's worth of moth destructiveness.

Chests of the same attractive appearance, but scented with lavender, are delightful additions to linen closets and bureau drawers.

The wise buyer will not forget the Vassar Shop at 51 Madison Avenue.

## Unusual Cake Fillings

**O**range-Glacié Cake-Filling: Flavor the cake with grated orange peel. Grate rind from one orange, and squeeze out the juice; add enough powdered sugar to thicken sufficiently for spreading. This gives one of the most peculiarly fresh-tasting fillings known. If wanted very clear, let a little sugar stand with the juice and rind for an hour and then strain and press well, to get some of the oil from the grated peel. If the juice from one orange does not make as much as wanted, use more.

**M**rs. Stroebele's Fresh Butter Cake-Filling: This is one of the most unusual and delicious cake-filings. One-half cup of unsalted butter (if salted, wash to remove the salt); 1 dessert-spoonful of cocoa stirred into 1 cup of powdered sugar and mixed into the butter. Vanilla flavoring may be used also if more flavor than the cocoa makes is desired.

**M**ary Ertz' Melted Sugar Cake Frosting: Take 1 cup of granulated sugar and put in frying pan over low fire. Let it stand until it melts; if it burns, that is as it should be. When all melted add 1 cup of sweet cream and stir. When the melted sugar has again all melted into the cream, beat some and flavor with vanilla. This can be made with sweet milk, even water may be used, and a delicious filling result. If cream or milk is used, these form some clots, which may or may not be strained out. The finished frosting is a smooth, clear brown glacié, most good to taste. Do not beat it longer than to keep it from being sticky and tenacious.

We also burn sugar to flavor cake and filling with. To do this take a cup of flour, put in frying pan and burn until it smokes blue. Add  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup boiling water, and boil merely until it is a syrup. Put it in a tum-

bler or bottle, and use for flavoring. Three teaspoonsfuls for a cake suffice with vanilla added. About the same amount is needed for a filling.

**A** Very Simple and Inexpensive Cake Filling: Beat white of 1 egg stiff; stir in 4 tablespoonsfuls of granulated sugar. Have this in a bowl which will set into the top of tea kettle when cover is off. Have water boiling in tea kettle and stir the egg and sugar over this until it cleaves to the side of the bowl. Flavor to taste.

**H**oneymoon Cake Filling: Chop or grind 1 cup of seeded raisins. Place 1 cupful of granulated sugar over fire with 3 tablespoonsfuls of water, boil until it hairs as it drops from the spoon, pour over the beaten white of 1 egg, add the chopped raisins, flavor with a little lemon flavoring. Spread between cake layers and on top of cake.

**C**ream Custard Cake Filling: Place 2 cupfuls of sweet milk over fire to heat. Take  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup of granulated sugar, 1 tablespoonful of flour and stir together dry. Moisten with a little cold milk, add 1 egg, and beat. Thicken milk with this, and let boil a moment. Take from fire, add 1 tablespoonful of good butter, and 1 teaspoonful of vanilla. This may be used for filling any cake, but a sponge cake baked in two layers and the layers split makes a fine medium. The filling is so rich from the butter that a plain cake is preferred. Sponge cakes may be baked in small tins and each one filled. This filling is good for cream puffs also.

**W**hipped cream with plenty of sugar whipped in, and a cup of crushed fruit, makes a fine filling for a cake to be used at once, or for a dessert.

## Some Pie Recipes

**F**our-Egg Custard Pie: Beat 4 eggs until a spoonful can be held. Add half a teaspoonful of salt and two-thirds of a cupful of sugar, and beat again. When well mixed, beat in  $\frac{1}{2}$  cupfuls of milk. Turn into a deep pan lined with pastry dough. Bake in a slow oven until the custard is firm in the center.

**P**ie With One Egg: Take 1 egg, 2 cupfuls of sweet milk, 1 heaping teaspoonful of corn starch, and 5 tablespoonfuls of sugar. Beat the egg, and mix with the other ingredients. Flavor with lemon or vanilla, and bake in one crust.

**P**ie Without Milk: Two eggs, yolks and whites separated, 4 tablespoonfuls of sugar, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 5

## Oberammergau Passion Play to Be Revived This Summer

By JACK CRAWFORD.

HIS summer will see a revival once more of the Passion Play at Oberammergau, the little village hidden in a valley among the Bavarian mountains. The last performance was in 1910, and normally the next should have occurred in 1920. It was felt by the villagers, however, that this date was not feasible, owing to the effects of the war, and so it was postponed for two more years.

It is sometimes stated that the Passion Play of Oberammergau is a direct descendant of the miracle plays of the middle ages. This statement is not quite accurate. While it is true the village records show that religious drama was played in the village as early as the fourteenth century, as was commonly the case in many villages on the continent at that time, yet the present sequence of performances dates only from 1633.

The earlier, or medieval, play was probably under the direction of the monks of Ettal, a monastery higher up the valley, founded in 1332. Then there appears to have been an interruption until the play was resumed in the first third of the seventeenth century.

### Ancient Text Revised

The text used at the present time represents a very careful revision and rewriting of a version made in 1662. The revision was carried out by Father Dalsenberger at the beginning of the nineteenth century. The play of 1662 apparently contained the crudities of the medieval text, for it had all the familiar elements of coarse humor and noise characteristic of the miracle plays after they were performed by the laity instead of by the clergy.

Down through the last performance in 1910, the Passion Play retained all the elements of earnestness and simple faith which we associate with the attitude of medieval peasants toward their religion. The play had been purged of certain crudities, and made a great deal more elaborate, but in essence it remained the same in spirit.

Although in the later years the performances have been given in a large open-air theater, seating several thousand persons, on a stage specially designed for the complicated scenery and imposing tableaux, the professional element had been carefully excluded. The actors were all humble peasants and villagers, chosen by a committee of the local community, presided over by the parish priest. The scenery, costumes and properties



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*Oberammergau, the Little Village in the Bavarian Mountains, Which Has Made Itself World Famous*

were made locally, and even the music was composed in 1814 by Rochus Deder, schoolmaster of the parish.

The same care to preserve the local character of the production will be taken this year, although the results of the war will necessitate many changes in the cast of 1910. No one need fear, however, any measure of disappointment in the effect of the performance. The peasants still retain their simple faith and feeling of responsibility in putting this play upon the stage.

### Lasts About Nine Hours

In 1910 about 700 actors were required to render the text, which is in 18 acts and 25 tableaux. The proceeds, after the expenses have been deducted, are set aside for the good of the community. The whole performance lasts about nine hours. It begins in the morning and there is an interval at noon.

Before each scene from the life of Christ, there is a tableau of typical import from the Old Testament. The tableaux are designed to represent prophecies and to explain the divine plan of redemption. There is also an explanatory chorus of 24 whose pur-

pose is to make clear the meanings of the various scenes.

The structure of the stage is complicated. Nearest the audience is a deep platform crossing the full width of the auditorium. Back of this fore-stage is a proscenium with a curtain, behind which is a back-stage, like that in an ordinary theater, on which scenery may be set. Right and left of the back-stage are arched openings, giving on to the fore-stage, through which crowds and actors may come and go direct to and from the front platform. The proscenium and its architectural surroundings are in a severe classic style, like the stage of a Greek theater.

But more important even than the accessories and the skill and care shown in the groupings and tableaux is the acting of the principal roles. No one has ever come away from Oberammergau has manifested anything but praise for the earnestness and moving quality of these peasant actors. They seem to put their imagination so thoroughly into the parts they are playing as to enter into the characters themselves. There is no evidence of staginess, of false gesture, or attitudinizing. The playing

is simple, direct, natural, truthful. In spite of the great length of the performance, the audience does not grow restless or impatient. Indeed, according to the testimony of the beholders, the scene grows more and more intense—the actors convey to the audience their own sincerity and earnestness—until the audience sit in silence, spellbound and awed. To witness this play is an emotional experience of profound intensity. One forgets one's self—the passing of time—everything

and apologizing for Mr. Trollope, who so often wrote hastily when riding over the countryside upon stage coaches and, we may be easily persuaded, did not foresee how his novels and his reputation were to spread and take root. It must have seemed of slight moment to him that "Miss Dunstable is only 30 years old in 'Doctor Thorne,' yet in 'Framley Parsonage,' five years later, she is described as 'well over 40'." Trollope may not be "the model of accuracy." But who cares? At any rate, this article is a joy to the Trollope enthusiast, who can only hope that some may be led by the reading of it back to a rereading of the novels themselves.

♦ ♦ ♦

A writer in *The New York Times Book Review* and Magazine has recently reported an interview with Charles G. Norris, author of "Salt" and "Brass." It is explained that Mr. Norris is engaged in a series of interpretative novels, "Salt," having dealt with education, "Brass" with marriage; while the next, "Bread," will treat of the economic independence of women. Still more novels, at present only dimly discerned in the future, will discuss politics, the theater and other American institutions. This is all most interesting. But it is to be hoped that, before Mr. Norris has rounded out his entire program, he will arrive at a different and more satisfactory method of setting forth his subject of study. Although himself happy and supremely married, Mr. Norris is said in "Brass" to have "vividly portrayed more unhappy marriages to the square inch that in any book of the season." He protests that "the perspective is needed. Nobody is interested in a supremely happy marriage, of course, for there is no conflict there. The public wants to hear about unhappy marriages and all the problems that arise from them." Perhaps. But why not give the public the benefit of the doubt? The marriage question is more and more urgently demanding solution; divorce is alarmingly on the increase. It might pay to try the ex-

## What a Woman Saw at the New York Radio Show

*The American Small Boy Crowds Exposition Devoted to His Own Special Hobby*

New York, March 14  
Special Correspondence

long distance transportation by horse and sleigh or wagon. ♦ ♦ ♦

THE star of the Radio Show recently held in New York was the American boy. Whether or not he was American-born, he is the Yankee that perseveres and "gets there," and is not backward about asking questions and profiting thereby. To him was given credit by the managers and leaders of the exhibition for its earliest experiments, and for the degree of success that has thus far been realized.

Radio is the fad and interest of the boy of today. When I asked a friend why her sons of 14 and 16 did not go to some pleasant parties I knew about, she said, "Oh, just as quickly as they come home from school they rush to the radio room, and nothing coaxes them away." In that answer I read relief from the anxiety that mothers in times past have felt for the sons that were no longer children, yet not grown men—the solving of the problem of their leisure hours.

Youth seems to be the keynote of the exposition. At each session a vast throng of boys and girls, little boys and lads in their teens, packed the roof of the Pennsylvania Hotel, looking intently into the different exhibits of radio operation and investigated every angle of the business. No exhibitor could get away from the boy and his insistent questions. He was there to learn all about radio and he stayed right with it till he found out what he wanted to know. Directly after study hours boys by the hundred, and girls, too,

many ex-service men came to the show, some of them when shut in having enjoyed the radiotelephone concerts and they wanted "to see the wheels go 'round."

Among the women were the radio students who are working to qualify as "amateurs." The operators who are allowed to send messages, I learned, are under strict government control and regulation. They must undergo an examination that is rather rigid, yet simple enough to allow the average school boy or girl to pass. It consists of knowing the fundamentals of radio, the code and how to send and receive. The student who passes the test receives a license, and is given a "call number." He is restricted however, by the Government in his sending to a certain wavelength. The present length he is permitted to send is 200 meters. There is no restriction upon receiving. ♦ ♦ ♦

The accomplishments of the radio-telephone and its so-called mysteries make a romantic story, and the prophesies voiced to me by its workers are almost without limit. There can be no secrecy in this method of communication, which has its advantages. That radio will supplant many present-day activities was shown, and the industrial adjustments that must follow are easily understood. How college and other study courses will be supplied by radiotelephony; how the next presidential campaign will be fought through the air, and how the next inaugural address may be heard by every man, woman and child who has access to a receiver, were some of the assurances given me by one who knows.

L. E. P.

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MUSIC

### Damrosch and the Classics

LONDON, Feb. 24 (Special Correspondence)—Walter Damrosch, who has been a welcome guest in England, conducted the London Symphony Orchestra during the absence of Albert Coates in America. The second concert at which he presided (the seventh of the present series) took place at Queen's Hall, on Monday, Feb. 13. The program was strictly classical, namely—Weber's overture to "Der Freischütz." Beethoven's piano forte concerto No. 5, in E flat, "The Emperor," with Busoni (in magnificent form) as the soloist, and Brahms' symphony No. 1 in C minor, Op. 68.

Not an exciting evening perhaps to a hardened concert-goer or a novelty hunter, but just such a concert as one would wish to take a young musician to on his first acquaintance with the great masterpieces of music.

For Damrosch, while faithfully observing the classical tradition, clearly regards it as a thing perennially fresh, interesting, and (in the best sense) romantic. Thus when he adds fresh touches of his own to the interpretation of a work, they are in harmony with the classical tradition because they have grown out of it. His reading of the overture to "Der Freischütz" was excellent on this account.

The Brahms symphony was slightly less satisfactory. At times Brahms needs helping against himself, and gains by modern methods. His great, square, processional masses of sound and spark of electricity, I was bewildered at the babel of sound and the cryptic signs, and fascinated. I asked, "What is radio?" "Communication without wires!" was the answer, and courteous exhibitors started with my education upon the subject. But I was quickly lost in a maze of technical phrases, like these: broadcasting, transmission amplifiers, loop antenna. Through and beyond these I saw the practical application, a tremendous subject of keenest human interest.

I learned that radio, which will send to sea a ship, propel, steer, fuel and light it, "without a soul on board," as one engineer said; that will run and guide an automobile, with no human hand at the wheel, has almost unlimited possibilities. I saw and heard what it is already doing for many people—for the farmer who need never again feel that he lives in the wilderness, need never again prepare for the isolation of a snow-bound winter, for he can keep in radiotelephonic touch with the weather bureau, the crop reports and general market news, that is, provided he has a radio receiver in his house, the expense of which is only \$25. This seems a trifling sum and the apex of comfort as against the early day task of



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*Anton Lang, Who Plays the Christus, Dining With His Family*

## Books and Bookmen

ART and the artist seldom possess any particular news value in the eyes either of public or press, yet, through the untiring efforts of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Pennell, both artists in their own right, the life and works of James McNeill Whistler have become familiar even to the most cursory reader of a public journal. It is a sad commentary, perhaps, upon modern mental habits that word battles and invectives are essential to the perpetuation in active memory of any great artist. Curiously, however, Whistler, the eccentric misanthrope, is still far clearer to popular imagination than Whistler, the painter and etcher. His irascibility and his egotism have provided amusement for the daily readers of many a newspaper, with Joseph Pennell acting as medium. Through him, Whistler has been revealed. It is difficult to accept Pennell at face value. Quite possibly, like his great prototype, he enjoys the annoyance of those who would take him too seriously. One feels, however, that, beneath his wrangling and banting, there is serious admiration for Whistler, an admiration at times beyond bounds.

In fact, Whistler and Pennell, in name, at least, have become almost inseparable. To think the one is to think the other also. It is not unnatural, therefore, to find the general public under an impression that the Pennells are in possession of practically all the Whistler data available. Their gift to Washington of an exhaustive mass of Whistleriana, and their public spirited service in assorting and cataloguing it, serve to confirm the opinion.

### Bought by Lieberman

Yet, it is interesting to note that, at the recent sale of Whistleriana in New York City, an important original letter written in ink, and signed with Whistler's characteristic symbol, "the butterfly," came into the possession of a Philadelphia collector, Alexander Lieberman.

Personal letters are, perhaps, better evidence of character than any other form of data, and this letter is no exception. If the reader possess a keen sense of humor, he will find that the artist took himself and the world with the utmost seriousness. His theories and assertions were, in his own estimation, all-important, and as one reads the letter he begins to realize that what might indeed seem a "poor private quarrel" to the world at large, with the typical Whistlerian ill-humor thrown in for good measure, was, to the artist, little short of an epoch-making duel. Whistler's apparent lack of humor quite possibly accounts for his equally noticeable failure to see life in its true proportions, irrespective of individual crotchets.

### The Flippant Press

The letter is addressed to his publisher, William Heinemann, and discusses upon the ignorant attitude of the press and public to his utterances as expressed in "The Baronet and the Butterfly." The press had waxed sarcastic and even flippant, at Whistler's expense. Apparently, Heinemann was inclined to enjoy the situation, but was administered a touching rebuke by the artist, who, for the life of him, could

conflicting evidence, contradiction and inconsistency. From his careful study of the novels, he has compared and patched and contrasted until he has evolved a fairly satisfactory map of East and West Barsetshire, roads, railroads and boundaries duly noted. We do like to know that Puddingdale was on the road from Barchester to London, quite on the opposite side of town from Greshambury; that Framley is just so many miles from Hoggle End. One is not in the least troubled by the author's confession that "some puzzles remain unsolved. Why did the Grantly sleep at Framley when they went over to dine, but not the Chalcidites Thorne, who had come almost the same distance? Why did Caleb Oriel need to sleep at Framley when business took him to Silverbridge, only eight miles from home? And how on earth did Mark Roberts go from Framley to Silverbridge by railway? Though indeed Major Grantly seems to have gone from Silverbridge to Guestwick via Paddington! But we must not press our author too much in detail."

Indeed not. It is too delicious, in these hectic days, to find anyone sufficiently serene to spend precious hours supplementing and explaining

periment of giving the public some pictures of happy and successful marriages, instead of constantly dwelling upon the horrible complexities and misfits. ♦ ♦ ♦

The Poetry Bookshop, at 35 Devonshire Street, Theobald's Road, London, has recently added eight new items to its various collections of rhyme sheets and broadsides. Five are decorated by Claud Lovat Fraser, two by John Nash and one by James Guthrie. The same firm announced for publication on March 14, "The Poems of Charles Cotton," selected and decorated by Claud Lovat Fraser, and also a new volume of poems by Harold Monro, entitled "Real Property." The publication of "The Chapbook," which was temporarily suspended last year owing to high cost of production, has been resumed and No. 25 of this periodical is now in circulation. ♦ ♦ ♦

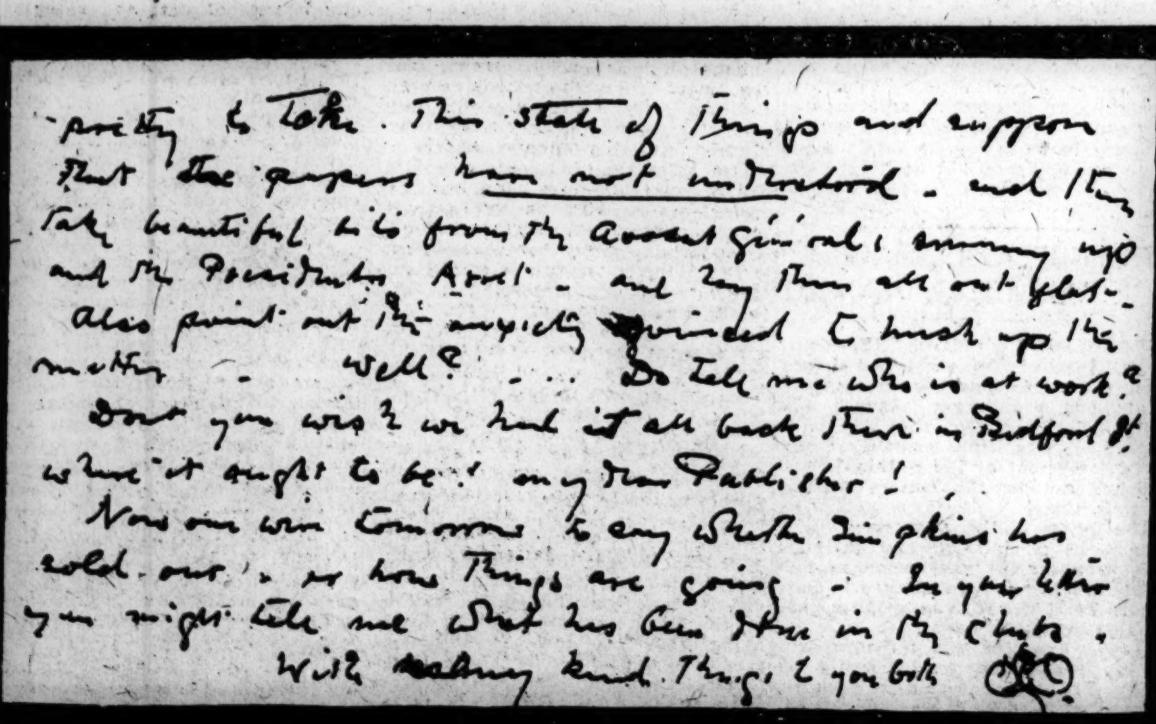
The recent publication of a new work by John Bennett, "Madame Maggot," brings to mind "Master Skylark," by the same author, one of the most delightful stories of Shakespeare's time, whether juvenile or adult, that was ever written. This story has had a remarkable experience. Its publishers, The Century Company of New York, report that it has just been reprinted for the nineteenth time; that not only were more copies sold in its twenty-sixth year than in its first, but more copies were sold in its last year than in any previous year of its existence.

Uncommon Americana Sale

NEW YORK, March 9 (Special)—The inside history of the Aaron Burr conspiracy at the time of the cession of Louisiana to the United States is told in a large number of rare books on Americana belonging to the library of John Mack of Albany, N. Y., now on exhibition at the American Art Galleries here. In the collection is one particularly interesting item consisting of a full statement of the trial and acquittal of Aaron Burr Esq., and all the proceedings and debates that took place before the federal court of Frankfort, Ky., Nov. 26, 1806, by John Wood, editor of The Western World, who attended the trial. There is also a review of the trial of Burr on the presentation of Attorney-General Davies for the United States and the address by Henry Clay, who took charge of Burr's case on the latter's pledge of honor that he was in no way engaged in such a project as his enemies charged.

On exhibition at the same time is a very complete set of volumes on early California, including the days of the "Forty-Niners" and the picturesque happenings in the Golden State at that time.

History round the development of the Mississippi is listed and other items in rare Americana. The sale is scheduled for March 13.



Close of the Letter to Heinemann With the Butterfly/Signature

## MONTAGU CHARGES REFUTED IN BRITAIN

Lord Curzon's Reply a Personal Triumph Which Reinforces Government's Position

Reprinted from Yesterday's International Edition

—London, March 15 (Special Cable)—Lord Curzon's reply in the House of Lords yesterday to E. S. Montagu, resigned Secretary of State for India, was a personal triumph which completely cleared him from Mr. Montagu's charges. The interest it naturally aroused was indicated by the crowd of ministers and former ministers including Sir Arthur Balfour, Herbert H. Asquith, and others, who listened to it.

It did emerge from the speech that as the Government of India's memorandum was not published till Tuesday, although authorized by Mr. Montagu on Saturday, Lord Curzon, who knew of the authorization on Monday had time to stop the publication had he not unfortunately assumed that to be impossible. This, however, is past history, and the situation precipitated by the Government of India and Mr. Montagu is in no wise altered.

As Lord Derby seems likely to accept the position of Secretary of State for India, thus further reducing the Liberal representation in the Cabinet, it is probable that a general election is appreciably nearer as a change in the character and constitution of the Government as a result of Mr. Montagu's extraordinary move.

—London, March 14 (By the Associated Press)—Lord Curzon began his reply to Mr. Montagu by saying Mr. Montagu's action had had a grave effect on the position of the British representatives at the forthcoming conference in Paris on the near eastern question.

The Foreign Secretary said that if he (Curzon) had regarded suspension of publication possible he would have brought the matter before the Cabinet. He said he had not a copy of the letter sent Mr. Montagu which he regarded as confidential. "I received no reply," he said, "and instead of making a statement in Parliament, where he could not answer, Mr. Montagu went to his constituents and publicly travestied both this and the private conversations with him and a colleague."

Lord Curzon declared Mr. Montagu tried to "transfer some portion of the responsibility to his lamentable indiscretion to my shoulder." He said he received from Mr. Montagu today a copy of the letter, and asked the lords to remember Mr. Montagu's description of it as "plaintive, hectoring, bullying and complaining." He read the letter as follows:

"Dear Montagu: I much deplore that you should have thought it right, without consulting the cabinet, to authorize publication of the telegram, even as amended. Had I, when viceroy, ventured to make a public pronouncement in India about the foreign policy of the government in Europe I should have been recalled. I was once re-buked for making a casual reference in a speech.

"I consulted Mr. Chamberlain this morning, in the absence of the Prime Minister and found he entirely held my views; it was too late. That I should be asked to go into conferences in Paris when a subordinate branch of the British Government 6000 miles away is dictating to the British Government what line it thinks I ought to pursue away in Thrace seems to me intolerable.

"The part India sought to play, or has been allowed to play, in this series of events passes my comprehension. Moreover, it would be of very dangerous import if the Government of India, because it rules over a large body of Moslems, is entitled to publish its views about what we do in Smyrna or Thrace, Egypt, the Sudan, Palestine, the Malay Peninsula or any other part. In Indian opinion always to be the final court of Moslem appeal?

"I hope this may be the last of these most unfortunate pronouncements, but if any other is ever contemplated, I trust you will at least give me an opportunity of expressing my opinion in the cabinet before sanction is given.

"Yours ever,  
CURZON."

The Foreign Secretary closed his remarks with a few words of comment, saying he would leave it to their lordships to form their own opinion of the tone of the letter.

## LOYALTY PLEDGED BY ORANGE LODGE

Ontario West Grand Lodge of Orangemen Passes Resolves

Reprinted from Yesterday's International Edition

SARNIA, Ontario, March 10 (Special Correspondence)—With characteristic vigor, the Orange Grand Lodge of Ontario West at its annual meeting, one of the most important of the grand lodges of Orangemen in the Dominion, has denounced the recent treaty made between the British Government and Sinn Fein leaders in a resolution to the effect that the Grand Orange Lodge disapproved of the recognition of a band of rebels, and lawbreakers and extended to the people of Northern Ireland the deepest sympathy in their present perilous position.

Loyalty to the British connection was the keynote of another resolution passed by the Orange Grand Lodge. This resolution entered emphatic protest against the proposal introduced by the Attorney-General of Ontario to abolish appeals to the Privy Council. Such procedure, the resolution set forth, would sever connection with the motherland to a certain degree and would deprive every man of his inalienable right to take grievances to the foot of the throne.

Perhaps the most determined attitude adopted by the Grand Lodge was its stand against the proposals, of Roman Catholic origin, to make a change in the method of dividing taxes for separate and public schools. The opinion which prevailed was summed up in the preamble to a resolution which was presented from committees to the main body of the lodge.

## Hunt For Treasure On Cocos Island

New Expedition to Start With Costa Rica's Sanction

Reprinted from Yesterday's International Edition

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, March 15—A treasure-hunting expedition headed by Miss Jane Sands intends to sail from here today for Cocos Island, 545 miles southwest of Panama, in an attempt to recover the gold supposed to have been hidden there by the pirate Morgan in 1820.

Miss Sands obtained permission of the Costa Rican Government to conduct the search.

Cocos Island, which has been searched for treasure many times by various expeditions, was the locale of Robert Louis Stevenson's "Treasure Island."

## IRISH TRENCHES BEING FILLED IN

A Sum of £300,000 to Be Spent by the Government

Reprinted from Yesterday's International Edition

LONDON, Feb. 22 (Special Correspondence)—Kevin O'Higgins, Minister of Economics, is certainly one of the men who has done much to save the situation in Ireland. It has been obvious for some time that at the cessation of hostilities a very large number of young men would be out of employment, some of them trained to a rather free use of the gun, and this situation if not dealt with would be a grave danger to the state.

Mr. O'Higgins had gone thoroughly into this question, and finding that the Irish roads were in an impossible state owing to the trenching done by the Irish Republican Army these past few years, many of them being impassable, had decided to use up the unskilled Labor on remaking the roads all over Ireland. For this purpose £300,000 was being given by the Irish Government, and already the county councils all through the country had been informed of the sum at their disposal, so that this work would be undertaken at once.

In an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, Mr. O'Higgins pointed out that Ireland was in the happy position of not being overpopulated and of starting new industries, etc., all over the country. The making of roads would meet the immediate need, and later the drains and housing questions would require the earnest attention of the government. Many large schemes were being considered, and he felt optimistic about their success, indeed, he expected big developments in many ways.

The cattle industry would be entirely dealt with in Ireland, which would mean the starting of many new tanneries, etc., and Irish firms would get the full benefit of the by-products. Mr. O'Higgins hoped there would be a federation of factories throughout Ireland for dealing with the cattle trade.

Mr. O'Higgins is very hopeful as regards the new direct route from Ireland to France, which was started by the Dail Eireann a couple of years ago. As regards emigration, he said he felt sure that all emigration would cease now that the Free State was inaugurated. Ireland, he pointed out, is practically self-supporting and has also a large export trade. The English language, he considers, will be kept for the use of commerce.

Mr. O'Higgins took over the Ministry of Transport work from the British Government. Formerly he had been for a number of years in the local government board. He is very earnest in his desire to see Irish conditions improved as quickly as possible.

## EGYPTIAN POLICY UPHELD UNDER FIRE

British Government Leader in House of Commons Disarms Opponents by Candor

Reprinted from Yesterday's International Edition

LONDON, March 15 (Special cable)—The only serious point J. Austen Chamberlain, Government leader in the House of Commons, had to meet in the Egyptian debate in the House last night related to British policy in retaining confinement Said Zaghlul Pasha, the Egyptian Nationalist leader. He succeeded in convincing the House of the danger for the time being, of the release of such a strongly anti-British agitator on the ground that his return is liable to endanger peace and order in a country passing through so great a national change.

The next move in this matter must now come from Egypt itself where The Christian Science Monitor representative learns that Sarwat Pasha's task of reorganizing the administration upon the new basis still presents many difficulties.

A small political riot, resultant from police prohibition of an Extremist meeting, reported from Cairo. Friction is also occurring in the ranks of the newly constituted Egyptian Government itself based on the British-Egyptian white paper, which is being used as a text for attack upon Sarwat Pasha for alleged subservience to British influences. All this is the natural result after the introduction of so great a change in the world position of Egypt, but it also justifies caution in releasing any further elements of discord.

Egyptian undersecretaries are now being appointed in each ministry to assist discussions in the new Egyptian Parliament of matters connected with their respective departments. Sarwat Pasha also has his hands full in working out the practical details of the new arrangement under which the British financial adviser will cease to take part in Cabinet councils.

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## SIR JOSEPH COOK GOES TO LONDON

Is Not Given Status of Minister by Mr. Hughes

Reprinted from Yesterday's International Edition

LONDON, Feb. 22 (Special Correspondence)—The appointment of Sir Joseph Cook as high commissioner for Australia, the third of his line, has already been adversely criticized in some quarters on grounds that will appeal with growing intensity to certain sections of the British people, as well as to many Australians themselves. The objection is not personal, far from it, for Sir Joseph Cook is benign, sympathetic, able and has a fine public record.

Before Sir Joseph Cook resigned office as Federal Treasurer in Mr. Hughes' administration to become Australia's chief representative in London, the question of his status had given some anxiety to the Government. It will be remembered that Sir George Reid, the first high commissioner, was able to create a unique niche for himself in London, and was accepted with more or less ambassadorial honors. He was "commanded" by his sovereign to stay at Balmoral for the usual diplomatic three days, and His Majesty honored him by extending the invitation. He visited European courts, had audiences with the Emperor William, the Austrian Emperor Francis Joseph, and other potentates, was a welcome guest at embassies and elsewhere. His first act in London was to give a great reception to President Roosevelt when he took the opportunity of mentioning the wonderful welcome given to the fleet of the United States of America when it visited Australian waters.

These and other conspicuous activities of the first high commissioner placed Australia's representation high, and it will be seen that colonial representation was of some account. The second holder of the office in London, Mr. Andrew Fisher, a Scotman, did not possess the powers of his predecessor. From the beginning he complained that he was not receiving the proper support of the Federal Government. Consequently his activities were warped.

During the interregnum between his retirement and the recent appointment of Sir Joseph Cook, Mr. Hughes, the Prime Minister, was for some time in London. His presence sufficed in so far as Commonwealth affairs were concerned; but it was as head of his Government, and not as actual or formal representative, that he was in London. His work, however, apart altogether from the imperial conference, showed in many directions the desirability, and sometimes even the necessity, of having a minister in London vested with power to act on his own initiative in the interests of his country. No one realizes this better than Mr. Hughes. It was therefore anticipated that when he appointed a new high commissioner he would be given honorary rank in the Federal Cabinet, and would thereby be a tower of strength to the Government.

As a very powerful man in Australia, whose word carries weight with the British Government, Mr. Hughes could without difficulty have enhanced the status of the high commissioner, and would have been apalled in many quarters had he done so. He did not do so, however, and already it has been urged that the man who represents Australia in the broadest sense in Britain, should be a Minister voicing current political opinion in the Commonwealth with the force that comes from necessarily sharing it, and the same responsibility that attaches to his colleagues at home.

The fact remains that Sir Joseph Cook, of whom so much is expected, does not hold ministerial rank, and at the very beginning of his term of office finds himself hampered.

GERMAN GOVERNMENT TURNS TO ECONOMIES

Reprinted from Yesterday's International Edition

BERLIN, March 15 (Special Cable)—Interest in the Genoa conference now having evaporated here through refusal of the United States to send representatives, the German Government is concentrating on trying to solve urgent domestic problems. A real effort is about to be made to put the nation's financial house in order. The Christian Science Monitor understands that, at the Cabinet meeting here yesterday, the Government gave general approval to the economy program drafted by experts of which the following are the chief items:

First, partial denationalization of the Wheat Board; this the head of the deputation this morning, is that prevailing financial conditions in Western Canada make it very necessary. Never has the morale of our western people been so low as it has been during the past nine months. This fact today is reflected in many ways. It is shown in the stagnated condition of business in the smaller towns and villages as well as in such centers as Winnipeg. An increasing number of municipalities are in difficulty over non-payment of taxes; schools have been closed down in place because the farmers cannot afford to keep them open.

To summarize the European situation in its relation to ourselves" the memorial continues, "it is simply this: a portion of the remoter fields of production have again come into competition with our grain growers, while consumption in these same areas has been lessened by disturbed political, financial, and industrial conditions. It is necessary to adjust supplies of wheat in this country to the conditions that now exist in the world's markets, and to do this properly we should have the full advantage of a marketing agency which would be in a better position than the individual seller or producer is in today to get comprehensive and carefully-analyzed information about world conditions."

JAPANESE BLAMED FOR DRUG SMUGGLING

Reprinted from Yesterday's International Edition

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 8 (Special Correspondence)—Following a protest to the Internal Revenue Department in Washington that Japanese sailors on board ships coming from the Orient to San Francisco and other California ports are smuggling hundreds of pounds of narcotics every month into this country, Harry D. Smith, in charge of the enforcement of the anti-narcotic law here, has filed formal protest with the State Department against the unlawful traffic in habit-forming drugs by the Japanese.

The narcotics so smuggled are sold to white dealers, according to Mr. Smith, who retain them.

FLYING BOAT STARTS TRIP OF 9000 MILES

Reprinted from Yesterday's International Edition

WASHINGTON, March 16—Lieut. R. L. Jack of the coast guard has been made "Admiral" of the newly established prohibition "Navy." He will be in charge of the nine submarine chasers being made available for enforcement of the National Prohibition Act in the waters of the Atlantic Coast.

The duties of the new "navy" will consist in disciplining and training the crews for the prohibition vessels which are now being recruited in Baltimore by Elmer Kirwan, general prohibition agent.

It was expected that the new arm of the prohibition forces would be ready for service within a week or two and meanwhile, it was announced, Lieutenant Jack is clearing his holiday in Wales much longer than

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## BOSTON COMPANY TO SCRAP SHIPS

### New Experiment in Disposal of Shipping Board Vessels'

Much interest is being manifested, in maritime circles, in the coming to Boston late today or tomorrow of the Kenosha and the Warkana, two wooden vessels of the fleet built during the war for the Emergency Fleet Corporation. These ships have been laid up in the James River, Virginia, for many months. They are being sent to Boston to be dismantled, and the disposition made of them may determine what is to be done with the 200 other wooden ships of the fleet.

The vast surplus of ocean tonnage now, in every maritime nation of the world, following the enormous building program caused by the war, has made useless, for a time at least, all the wooden vessels, many of which are equipped with expensive modern engines and other machinery. Proposals and even demands were made for scrapping the ships, after the Government found that bids for their sale brought only unsatisfactory offers. The Shipping Board has tried in many ways to dispose of them with the least possible loss.

#### Contracts Awarded

Contracts for the scrapping of 12 of the wooden vessels, as an experiment, were awarded by the Shipping Board in the last week of December, to five firms that deal in waste materials. The two on their way to Boston were awarded to William J. Breen & Co. of South Boston. One of them is coming under her own steam and the other in tow. Firms receiving similar contracts were the Chesapeake Construction & Engineering Company, Washington, D. C.; the Henry Hitner Sons' Company, Philadelphia; Charles A. Jordino, Baltimore, and the Sales Corporation, Richmond, Va.

Those awarded the vessels will pay all costs of dismantling and scrapping them, as well as \$1000 each for the craft, and will then turn over to the Shipping Board 50 per cent of all net profits over \$1000. The contractors also guarantee that the hulls will not be used again for navigation purposes. The desire is to ascertain if this method of disposing will bring greater returns to the Government than selling at the low prices that are offered for the ships. This experiment is also in the nature of a competition; the firm showing the best financial return will receive first consideration in future contracts, if any are awarded.

#### Hulls May Be Made Bath Houses

The local company has obtained berthing accommodation at a pier southeast of the United States Army base, South Boston, where the dismantling will be done. It is expected that the work will take a month or more. Every ounce of metal will be removed—engines, boilers, machinery of all kinds, steel scrap, machine scrap, brass scrap, etc. Efforts are to be made to dispose of the empty hulls for floating bath houses, possibly to the City of Boston.

In this connection, the question of scrapping warships under terms of the Conference for Limitation of Armaments, recently held at Washington, is of interest. Naval officials have been reported as saying that American firms are not equipped for dismantling heavily armored warships and that it may be necessary to have the work done in England or some other country. In the past the Navy Department has removed all detachable material from obsolete naval craft, towed the hulls to sea and sunk them. The old warship Kearsarge, probably the only American naval ship ever broken up, was converted into a floating crane. The previous policy of ship disposal has been criticized as uneconomical, wasteful and inefficient.

There are, however, American firms dealing in waste materials which are equipped to break up warships and have done so in Boston Harbor. Thomas Butler & Co., of Boston, have "wrecked" several British Government craft in Bermuda and several in Jamaica; they have raised a sunken British gunboat and towed her to Boston for dismantling and scrapping. They purchased a heavily armored British battleship at Bermuda, the Hosptur, and towed her to Boston, where she was scrapped in the local harbor. This firm also broke up the 7200-ton freighter Templemore, in Boston Harbor.

## GAS PRICE REDUCTION IN WOBURN SOUGHT

WOBURN, Mass., March 16—Woburn's City Council will ask the Massachusetts Public Service Commission to take up the matter of a price reduction of gas used in Woburn in conformity with a vote passed at a meeting of the council last night, following a public hearing held in the council chamber. Aldermen Heber B. Clewley, chairman of the investigating committee, Alfred Peterson, and Michael H. Wilmer were present.

In answer to the charge that Woburn residents were obliged to pay 23 a thousand cubic feet while Winchester residents pay only \$160, John W. Johnson, treasurer of the Woburn Company, and A. E. Woodhead, representing the Arlington Gas Company, claimed that Woburn buys its gas from the Arlington Gas Company, while Winchester is a member of the corporation and, in addition, Winchester uses twice as much gas as Woburn does. According to Messrs. Johnson and Woodhead an investigation by the Woburn company showed that it would be cheaper to purchase the gas than to attempt to make it. Arlington Gas Company's capital stock today is paying 8 per cent dividends.

## 'EQUAL PAY FOR EQUAL SERVICE,' URGED AT TEACHERS' MEETING

### Resolution Adopted Unanimously in Faneuil Hall Urging School Committee to Grant Women Same Salaries as Men

Unanimous adoption of a resolution urging the Boston School Committee to grant at once to the women teachers of high schools equal pay with its men teachers for equal service brought the mass meeting held in Faneuil Hall last evening to a close.

The hall was well filled with high school teachers of Boston, under whose auspices the meeting was held, with their friends and with other supporters of "equal pay for equal work." Addresses made by a dozen or more men and women advanced reasons why Boston should place herself in line with other progressive cities in this matter and reviewed the arguments against her doing so.

Representative Frederic W. King, of the education committee of the State Legislature and a one-time teacher himself, stood for equal pay for equal service everywhere. Incidentally, it appeared, from his remarks, he had himself trained for their service many of Boston's school teachers. They were to be found, he said, in all grades up to and including masters of schools, so he felt that he knew something of what was required of them. He had sought out all the arguments he could against the equal pay scheme. The predominating reason, he found, was that women were women. It was also advanced that men had dependents, and further, that men would leave the service if women were given the same salaries as they.

Following him, Mrs. Susan W. Fitzgerald, of the School Vetera League, urged teachers, if they were to be paid as heads of households and not as individuals, to think over some new method for meeting their family obligations. They might devise something on the order of the income tax, only with the provisions working the other way, that is, for every dependent adding so much more.

#### Question of Dependents

Of course it might be objected that they were putting one of the noblest professions on a charity basis, and she was not advancing this as the best way. They would have to be careful whom they called a dependent. It seemed hardly fair, she said, to rate a schoolman's wife as a dependent. Frequently she was an asset. She cooked and she sewed, helped him in many ways and kept his house, all without pay. A woman teacher would think herself fortunate if she had a vigorous woman to cook and sew and keep house for her without salary. Seriously, she believed that teachers could give the best service only when their work was duly appreciated and respected.

"We of the United States are wont to think that we are the pink of perfection, but we are not," said Dr. Edward Johnson of the Boston Central Labor Union.

## LETTERS

Brief communications are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented. No letters published unless with true signatures of the writers.

**A Correction From Miss Beauchamp**

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

May I call your attention to your issue of March 6, where you printed a paragraph in which you quoted me as follows:

Miss Cecilia Beauchamp, speaking of her ideals and enthusiasms in painting once said, "I know a great American portrait painter who reads and portrays the souls of his subjects in masterly fashion; but he is overentitled, I fear, to be called a master."

Alas! the good and selfless have failed. "Get together" would succeed.

(Signed) EDWARD BERWICK.

Pacific Grove, Cal., March 4, 1922.

**FEW WOMEN WIN IN NEW HAMPSHIRE**

CONCORD, N. H., March 15 (Special Correspondence)—The municipal elections throughout the State on Tuesday were featured by the presence of women in large numbers for the first time and there were numerous women candidates but very few of them were elected. In some towns the women attended the elections in about equal numbers with men, in other places a very small proportion of women were present.

In Northwood a schoolhouse was sold to the American Legion Post for \$1 to be used as post headquarters. At Pembroke it was voted to abolish the curve in the Daniel Webster Highway from Boston to the White Mountains. The expense of the alteration will be borne: \$5000 by the town, \$15,000 by the City of Concord, \$35,000 by the United States, and \$20,000 by New Hampshire.

Encroachment of the Merrimack River, which has been taking away considerable sections of the town of Litchfield, was taken up in that town, but the decision was that nothing could be done about it without expenditures beyond the resources of the town.

Chester voted \$1000 to observe the two hundredth anniversary of the town charter, which comes in August and will be celebrated in connection with Old Home Week.

**BRING COTTON HOME TO MARKET HERE**

Because of the present market conditions in Germany, a shipment of 5000 bales of American cotton that was sent to that country several months ago was brought back to this country, and arrived in Boston today on board the British steamship Mackinaw, from Hamburg, Bremen, and Bremenhaven.

It was found more profitable to pay the freight rates back to this country than to dispose of it in Germany. The Mackinaw is at the terminal wharf and warehouse pier in the Mystic River, where the cotton will be unloaded and stored until sold.

The Mackinaw also brought quantities of German potash, leather, toys, etc. The vessel was several days late in arriving here, owing to unfavorable conditions at sea.

## LONGER WORK DAY FOR WOMEN ASKED

### Cotton Manufacturers Say They Cannot Compete With Southern Mills

Doremus Scudder of the American Federation of Churches. "We can learn much of other people. There is Denmark, for instance. That little country pays its teachers from \$2500 to \$4000 a year, and in addition a house all lighted and heated, and a garden well-cared for."

Teachers stand very high in the esteem of the public in Denmark, he said, and that is as it should be. He added that he hoped that the Government of the United States would come to have that same high estimate of its teachers from the kindergarten up to its principals, as well as its educators in universities. It was not true, he said, that there was not enough money in Boston to pay its teachers as well as it pays its men. There was plenty.

The difficulty was not in finding why they should pay women teachers as much salary as was paid to men teachers, but to find one valid reason why they should not, said John T. Hughes, an attorney.

#### Policy of Labor Federation

Edward Johnson of the Boston Central Labor Union declared that the policy of the American Federation of Labor and of the labor movement generally, for years, had been equal pay for men and women for equal work. It had never supposed it would hear academic school teachers conducting a campaign for their rights in this matter, for it supposed they would be granted them without question, even though it had been necessary to seek legislative action in other spheres of work where women workers generally were concerned. The men and women of the labor movement in Boston were behind the women teachers in their campaign, he assured them, and he hoped to see them win their fight.

Ernest McKechnie of the Massachusetts Teachers Federation made the statement that the federation of 15,000 teachers had gone on record in favor of equal pay and that he himself was in favor of it as in accord with the Golden Rule.

In introducing the speakers, the chairman of the evening, Judge Joseph A. Sheehan of the municipal court, emphasized the "intense justice" of the women teachers' plea. Other speakers were Prof. Sara H. Stitz of Simmons College, William H. MacMassey, director of publicity for the city of Boston; David W. Murray, Mrs. Frank Scanlon, president of the Margaret Brent Guild, Mrs. Arthur G. Roth of the Consumers' League, John McCormack and Thomas A. Mullin.

Letters in support of the movement were read from President Murfin of Boston University, Dr. Marion Park, dean of Radcliffe, and Prof. John B. Brewer of Harvard.

#### Other New England States

"During the period when the 48-hour law has been affecting Massachusetts, the industries of Maine, New Hampshire and Rhode Island have not so dangerously competed, as some of the industries have been placed voluntarily on a 48-hour basis. Maine has kept on the 54-hour basis. Now these states are going back to the 54-hour schedule and Massachusetts must meet very heavy competition."

Favorable action was taken in the Rhode Island Legislature yesterday on a 48-hour law and attempt is being made in New Hampshire to call a special session of the Legislature to enact such a law.

Other speakers attacked the 54-hour law as economically unworkable. Albert R. White of Taunton said he favored it as a humane measure but not economically, and said he would favor a federal law. He declared Massachusetts had more welfare laws than any other state except North Dakota, and asked the committee to at least provide for an investigation if passage of the proposed bill was not deemed advisable.

Frank F. Dresser, representing the Associated Industries, said the bill might be found unconstitutional and advocated a commission to study the situation.

#### Textile Leaders "Captains of State"

Howard Bennett, publisher of the Wool and Cotton Reporter, went so far as to declare that women work in the textile industry because they want to and not because they have to. He declared that the textile leaders are the "captains of industry and the captains of the State."

Opening the opposition, Senator John Hallwell declared the arguments of the proponents were the same as those they present at hearings to cut the working hours from 60 to 58 and to 56. He declared that the New Bedford cotton textile industry has prospered despite the forecast of dire results from the 48-hour law.

Charles J. Hoddon, representing the Massachusetts branch of the American Federation of Labor, led the opposition of Labor to any change.

He declared that the assertions of the cotton industry that it would be impossible to survive with the 48-hour law have not been borne out in fact.

Several other speakers were heard in strong opposition to change in the present law. Both sides were limited to one hour, and protest was made by several representatives of organizations that they were denied their right to adequate hearing.

## NEW SPRINGFIELD BRIDGE NEARLY DONE

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 15 (Special Correspondence)—The municipal elections throughout the State on Tuesday were featured by the presence of women in large numbers for the first time and there were numerous women candidates but very few of them were elected. In some towns the women attended the elections in about equal numbers with men, in other places a very small proportion of women were present.

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**ALBERT STEIGER COMPANY**

been sufficient without adding the dedication formalities.

A general committee consisting of representatives of every city and town in Hampden County is to be named, and these will formulate the program. The bridge, a reinforced concrete structure, will replace the Old Toll Bridge, one of the historic landmarks among Connecticut Valley travelers. Work on the bridge was begun about two years ago. It is now nearing completion, finishing touches being put on the overpass over the New Haven railroad tracks, the trolley loops and tracks and the bridge approaches in the city proper and in West Springfield.

## MT. HOLYOKE PUPILS ATTAINING HIGH RANK

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., March 15 (Special Correspondence)—Twelve members of the freshman class at Mt. Holyoke College taking highest rank in the work of the first semester were recently announced at the morning chapel exercises by President Woolley. The girls, in order of rank, follow: Margaret L. Chapin of Northwich, Conn., Elizabeth Chapin of Boston and Paris, Julia E. McDon-

nell of South Hadley Falls, Catherine N. Nevius of New Rochelle, N. Y., Ellen L. Hurlbutt of Hanover, N. H., Margaret Porter of Manchester, Conn., Lucy W. Pickett of Beverly, Mass., Christine K. Seward of New York City, Dorothy E. Watson of East Orange, N. J., Leila E. Hopper of Bogota, N. J., and Janet Evans of Erie, Pa. Miss McDonell, Miss Nevius, and the two Miss Chapins attained averages of over 90, while the averages of all the others were above 86 per cent.

## COSMOPOLITAN PAYS SECOND DIVIDEND

Officers of the Cosmopolitan Trust Company commenced paying the 10 per cent dividend in the savings department this morning at 9 o'clock in accordance with the order of the Supreme Judicial Court on the recommendation of John C. Allen, bank commissioner for Massachusetts. Approximately \$558,000 will be paid out under this dividend which is the second one declared since suspension of business. A dividend of 30 per cent, amounting to \$1,675,000, was distributed in July, 1921.

Further liquidation of the bank's assets will continue under the direction of Mr. Allen and if such collections warrant it additional dividends will be declared in the future, according to information from Mr. Allen's office this afternoon. No rush was experienced at the bank this morning as many of the people having claims have sent them in by mail.

**STATE REPUBLICANS TO BEGIN CAMPAIGN**

Officers of the Cosmopolitan Trust Company commenced paying the 10 per cent dividend in the savings department this morning at 9 o'clock in accordance with the order of the Supreme Judicial Court on the recommendation of John C. Allen, bank commissioner for Massachusetts. Approximately \$558,000 will be paid out under this dividend which is the second one declared since suspension of business. A dividend of 30 per cent, amounting to \$1,675,000, was distributed in July, 1921.

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**THE HOME BEAUTIFUL**

Rike's Department of Interior Decorating

is modernly equipped to design, plan and execute all classes of interior decorative work, no matter how large or how seemingly small.

The department is under the personal supervision of Interior Decorators who devote their entire efforts to planning The Home Beautiful. Every decorative plan and suggestion for individual treatments submitted without cost upon request.

An extensive selection of Drapery Fabrics is carried in stock, so that you may choose from a wide assortment.

Decorative plans and suggestions for individual treatments submitted without cost upon request.

At yesterday's session of the court also, William E. Lovering, treasurer of the Taunton Dye Works and Bleachery and the Taunton Wool Stock Company, identified two checks of \$60,000, his business, he said, was that of a "merchant" dealing in automobiles. Attorney Hall directed his attention to one of the letters alleged to have been sent to the automobile trade, the exhibit bearing one received by the Robertson Motor Car Company, of Taunton, dated four days before the New Bedford speech in which he made the first charges against Mr. Warner. Mr. Fuller admitted that the letter was prepared probably on the date shown, but said it was not distributed until after the New Bedford speech had been made. It was sent out from time to time by his friends, he said.

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## 'DRY' OFFICIALS' POWER QUESTIONED

Commissioner Questions Right of Seizure While Making Business Inspection

Have prohibition officers the right to seize illicit liquor without a search and seizure warrant when they are already on the premises making an examination under section 34 of the federal prohibition act? William A. Hayes, United States Commissioner at Boston, thinks not, but in view of the fact that Elihu D. Stone, Assistant United States district attorney, disagrees with him, the commissioner has taken the issue under advisement for one week.

The question arose yesterday when prohibition officers appeared before the commissioner seeking to prosecute Harold H. Jewell, who owns a drug store at 242 Boston Avenue, Medford. While checking up the records of the store the officers assert they found a quart bottle of "moonshine" whiskey, which they seized and brought in as evidence. The commissioner declared they had no right to seize it, that they were in the store for one purpose alone, namely to check up the records, and that they had absolutely no rights there for any other purpose. He said that the proper procedure would have been to report the discovery, obtain a search warrant from the court, and then to return and make formal raid.

### Constitution Quoted

Mr. Stone pointed out that if such a method were followed there would be little chance of justice being done, since the druggist, knowing that federal officers had seen his "moonshine," would destroy the evidence before they could return.

Immunity from search and seizure without warrant, as guaranteed to the people by the Fourth Amendment to the United States Constitution, was referred to by counsel for the druggist in an attempt to establish the illegality of the seizure. The amendment states: "The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized."

Mr. Stone held that this law had not been violated, since the officers were on the premises under federal law to discover violations of the prohibition act. "It is true that the average person is free from search," Mr. Stone declared, "but when a druggist asks for a permit to sell liquor, a right which is denied the rest of the people, he automatically submits himself to certain regulations which this privilege necessitates."

### Add to Law

"His permit allows him to dispense liquor for non-beverage purposes solely, and in order to regulate the traffic federal officers are authorized to make a check of his books at stated intervals."

"Suppose that a druggist is swallowed to buy 100 cases of liquor. A little later officers check up his records and find that he has legally sold 60 cases, all transactions being in accordance with the prohibition act and correctly recorded. They cannot be satisfied that this druggist is not violating the law until they have taken an inventory of his goods and found that 40 cases yet remain; for while he might have sold 60 cases legally he might have sold others illegally at the same time."

"It was in taking such an inventory that the officers in question came across a bottle of 'moonshine.' They were on the spot lawfully. It was not necessary for them to enter the man's place of business, especially to make a search for the moonshine. The reason they were there was to prevent violation of the prohibition law, and in the course of their duties they discovered a violation. Their action in seizing the liquor, in my opinion, was absolutely just and proper."

## FRENCH CAPITALS GIVEN FOGG MUSEUM

Among the valuable additions to the Fogg Art Museum of Harvard none have occasioned more enthusiastic comment than the donation of 12 French capitals, the gift of a group of Harvard men. The capitals have already arrived and are on exhibition in the main room, on the ground floor of the museum.

Some of the capitals are regarded by critics as the finest examples of Burgundian Romanesque sculpture in any museum in the world. Even the Louvre has nothing of the kind comparable to them, according to Harvard authorities. Of the 12 capitals, nine came from an ancient Cluny priory, erected in the twelfth century. From the ruins, following its destruction in the French Revolution, the capitals were salvaged, and after years of wandering in various art museums in France have come to America for exhibition.

## COUNCIL APPROVES ST. MIHIEL SITE

Approval of the site selected at St. Mihiel, France, for the erection of a memorial to Massachusetts soldiers was voted yesterday by the Governor's Council. Beginning of work on the site selected, with plans approved by the special commission appointed by the Governor, now awaits the action of the Legislature in appropriating money.

Question was raised two weeks ago concerning the suitability of the site chosen. It was objected that the memorial would be at a point several miles removed from the place where Massachusetts troops were engaged in the St. Mihiel offensive. The legislative Committee on Military Affairs, however, championed the selected site, declaring the memorial was to all Massachusetts soldiers, and pointing out that three years and \$18,000 have been spent in reaching a conclusion.

## Political Small Talk

By RUSH JONES

## SEMENOFF SEEKS AMERICA'S HELP

One-Time Cossack Hetman Arrives in Canada and Awaits Permission to Enter U. S.

VANCOUVER, B. C., March 16 (Special)—"There will be no peace in Russia as long as Communism prevails," declared General Gregory Semenoff, one-time Cossack Ataman, on his arrival here on board the steamship Empress of Russia. "The people," he added, "have not the advanced understanding that is necessary to accept Communism, even were it practicable." What they desire is a strong central government with a

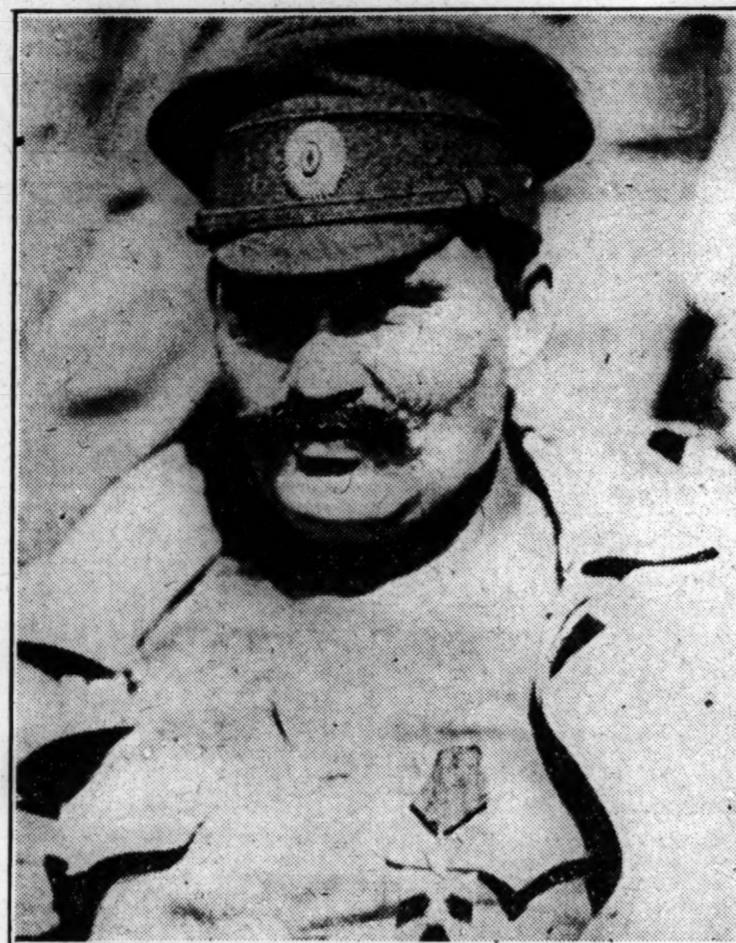
financial and moral support from the American and French governments, promising in return special trade concessions in Siberia, the natural wealth of which he lauds above that of any country in the world.

### Under Surveillance

General Semenoff repudiated the suggestion that he had been in the pay of Japan, assuring that his negotiations with the Japanese were undertaken from the highest patriotic motives. Beyond that he refused to discuss the subject.

To bear out his contention that he had entered into no pact with Japan, he said he was refused landings at both Tokyo and Yokohama on his way across. The Japanese Government exercised the greatest precaution that he would not land on Japanese soil, he said.

At present General Semenoff is staying at a hotel under surveillance until a word has been received from Wash-



Photograph from Press Illustrating, New York

General Gregory Semenoff

One-time Cossack Ataman, who is now under surveillance in Vancouver awaiting permission from Washington to enter the United States, whose aid he seeks in carrying out his scheme for a new Siberian Republic

ington regarding whether he will be allowed to enter the United States.

In the event of his rejection by the United States, it is believed that he will not be deported, as Canada will not admit him, local officials state.

### American Legion Protest

WASHINGTON, March 16 (Special)

—General Semenoff, who is held in Vancouver pending a consideration of his application to enter the United States by the immigration authorities, had his passport vised in China, it was stated at the State Department today.

He applied merely as a private individual and his passport received the proper endorsement as a matter of routine, but that gives no guarantee of his admission to the United States.

The immigration authorities at the port at which he lands of his eligibility under the law.

"We believe that all future pension laws should be based on the contributory plan, and that future appointees in the services for which non-contributory pensions are now provided should be brought into the contributory system;

### Recruiting Police Officers

"The anticipated difficulty in recruiting police officers is largely a supposition and is not supported by evidence.

The situation in the State Constabulary refutes this objection.

Although there are 48 positions

on this force, there are 1,700 applicants.

Members of this force are placed under the state contributory retirement system as one of the conditions of employment;

"The conception that a contributory pension is a reduction in pay is erroneous. It is more correctly compulsory saving, and the city is pledged to double the amounts contributed by the employees.

Prospective employees of the right sort would not be deterred from entering the service by this requirement.

On the other hand, prospective employees who are not willing to accept this condition of employment might not be desirous;

"During the 12 years of its existence the chamber has repeatedly urged that the present haphazard, inequitable and expensive system be discarded, and that a comprehensive system applying to all employees alike be adopted;

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# PRODUCE, REAL ESTATE, SHIPPING

## STATE FLYING FIELD PROJECT APPROVED

Supporters of Scheme to Erect Landing at Jeffries Point Before Legislative Committee

Supporters of the scheme to erect an airplane landing field on the State property at Jeffries Point, East Boston, and to appropriate \$35,000 to be used with a federal contribution of money and materials, carried their case before the joint legislative Committee on Ways and Means today. Enactment of the bill, which was favorably reported by the Committee on Harbors and Public Lands, was urged as fulfilling the duty of Massachusetts in developing commercial flying, in aiding in the national defense and in leading in a progressive effort.

Maj. E. B. Lyons, chief of the air forces in the first corps area, described the field from the point of view of the aviator. He pointed out that it is admirably situated for the use of both land and sea planes. It is near to the city in contrast to fields in proximity to other large centers. If New England is to have aviation developed, he declared, an airport is essential. Boston is the logical place, he said, and the Jeffries Point site is the most satisfactory site.

Taking up the question from the viewpoint of national defense, Major-General Clarence R. Edwards, commander of the First Corps Area, declared the Jeffries Point site an ideal and unique. It is important in the development of the National Guard units, he said, and, further, in assuring protection against an enemy establishing a base in New England and tying up the nation economically.

Commercially, Major-General Edwards said, the airplane is a great industry in the infancy of its development. Transportation by plane, he declared, presents an opportunity as great as did the automobile 15 years ago. He asserted that he is convinced that New England might have taken the lead in the automobile industry had it grasped its opportunities, and like opportunities are now presented in aviation.

**Dotted With Water Expanses**

The Framingham field, the General declared to be "impossible," Jeffries Point, on the other hand, is as safe if not safer than Minotola. New England, he said, is particularly adapted to flying because it is dotted with water expanses to which seaplanes can glide if high enough in the air.

Lieut.-Col. Porter B. Chase of the Adjutant-General's office recorded the Adjutant-General as in favor of the bill. When asked by a member of the committee when his chief changed his mind, Colonel Chase said that he did not know that the Adjutant-General had been opposed to the plan, and certainly was in favor of it this morning.

James T. Williams Jr., editor of the Boston Transcript, asserted that the whole aviation policy of the United States is involved. He pointed out that all the great powers are subsidizing their air services heavily except the United States. The Boston proposal is in line with the promotion of national airways, he asserted, and is of highest importance.

**Aircraft the Ships of Future**

Boston harbor is a fine place for the accommodation of ships, Mr. Williams said, and aircraft are the ships of the future. If the appropriation asked of the committee is made much national money will be spent here and Massachusetts may well have the best airdrome on the coast or in the country. He pointed out that the opportunity to take the government appropriation probably will not be offered again.

Other speakers, airmen and experts, appeared in favor of the bill. The value of airplane photography was explained. The commercial advantages that may be derived were emphasized.

The opportunity of Boston and Massachusetts to lead in the development of an adequate airport and airlines was reiterated several times and in varying terms.

John N. Cole, chairman of the Department of Public Works, was the only speaker in opposition to the bill, as he has been ever since it first came up. He questioned the value of the offer of the Federal Government in the way of materials. He challenged General Edward's statements that Massachusetts could have had the automobile industry, asserting that its present location is geographical, not financial.

The improvement at Jeffries Point, Mr. Cole declared, has cost the Commonwealth \$600,000. He said that he is ready and willing to have it leased but that he feels that that is all that the State should be called upon to do. Boston, he said, has the power to spend money on State land if it wants, and he asserted that the bill is unnecessary and the money should come from the interests backing the measure.

## WEATHER

Boston and vicinity: Fair tonight and Friday; slightly colder tonight; fresh to strong southwest winds.

Southern New England: Fair tonight and Friday; slightly colder tonight; fresh to strong northwest winds.

Northern New England: Fair and colder tonight and Friday; fresh to strong northwest winds.

**BOSTON TEMPERATURES**

Official

8 a. m. 35 12 noon. . . . . 42

OTHER CITIES, 8 A. M.

Albany 34 Miami 35

Buffalo 34 New Orleans 35

Chicago 34 New York 35

Denver 34 Philadelphia 40

Hartford 43 Portland, Me. 32

Jacksonville 54 San Francisco 45

Kansas City 50 St. Louis 43

Memphis 43 Seattle 36

Montreal 25 Washington 35

ALMANAC, MARCH 16

Sun rises 6:55 a. m. . . . . 5:32 p. m.

Length of day . . . . . 11h. 57m.

Light water . . . . . 12:10 a. m. . . . . 3:38 p. m.

Light vehicle lamps . . . . . 8:22 p. m.

## REAL ESTATE

Extensive additions to the Merchants National Bank, which have been under way for the past two years, have been completed and a result the floor space available for the bank has been doubled. The addition, a five-story structure, with basement and sub-basement, has made possible the enlargement of practically every department in the bank and the entire rearrangement of several of the permanent departments.

On the lower floor have been arranged the new safe deposit vaults, credit, foreign and industrial service departments. Principal changes of the main floor include enlarged public space and the location on this floor of the coupon and security analysis departments. On the mezzanine floor are located the tax and trust clearing, stenographic and mailing departments and on the second the transfer, book-keeping and auditing departments. The library occupies the entire third floor and the filing and stock departments the fourth and fifth floors.

### SOUTH END TRANSFER

Sale is recorded of a four-story, octagon-front dwelling on Warren Avenue, near West Canton Street, South End, by Max Long to Mary A. O'Keefe. The total assessed valuation is \$7500, of which \$3200 is on the 1260 square feet of land.

### SALES IN BRIGHTON

Henderson & Rose report the final passing of papers in the sale for Charles L. Lawson of a single frame dwelling, recently erected at 11 Kinsley Terrace, Brighton, together with 5000 feet of land. The property is new and not yet assessed, but it is valued at \$10,000. Prof. Waldo Rabe is the purchaser.

The same brokers report for the same owner the sale of a lot of land in Kinsley Terrace containing 5500 square feet of land, of which Professor Rabe is the purchaser.

### MANCHESTER PLACE SOLD

Mrs. Walter L. Harris conveys to Josephine R. Towning, wife of Henry G. Towning of Dedham, her estate known as Wyndhurst, situated at Smith's Point, Manchester, Mass. The estate contains about one acre of land. After extensive alterations and improvements it will be occupied by the new owner. The transaction was made through the office of T. Dennis Boardman and Reginald and R. de B. Boardman.

### SUFFOLK REGIONAL TRANSFERS

The following list comprises the latest recorded property transfers taken from the files of the Boston Real Estate Exchange:

#### BOSTON (City Proper)

Porter Square Association to Anthony Sidowicz et ux; Aberdeen Street; q.

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Marie Hopk to Samuel Gold et al.; Tremont Street; q.

Marie Hopk to Mary A. O'Keefe; Warren Avenue; q.

Thomas M. Smith to James M. Burr; Falmouth Street; q.

#### ROXBURY

Beatrice C. Russo to Andrew A. Badaracco; Orchard Street; q.

#### DORCHESTER

Mary G. McNamis to Nils G. Sandgren; Baker Park; q.

Max Kribs to Dorothy Schwartz; Morton Street; q.

Joseph M. Aronson, mrgs. to Annie Aronson; Intervale Street; four lots; d.

Annabelle S. H. Hill to Clarence E. Hill; Interval Street; four lots; d.

Paul E. Watson to Arthur G. Brown; Tonawanda Street; q.

James D. McLellan to Charles A. Draper et ux; Alexander Street; q.

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#### WEST ROXBURY

David Baer to Blue Hill Realty Co.; Davis, Washington Street and Mosgrove Avenue; q.

Edward Orchard to William Douse; South Fairview and South Walter streets; q.

John A. Hayey to Frances Struzzieri; Lassell Street; q.

John A. Hayey to Louis A. Bartols; Lassell Street; q.

Ella A. Lavine to Marion B. Wein; Park Street; w.

#### CHARLESTOWN

George E. Pollard et al. to Malcolm R. Dyer; Frothingham Avenue; q.

Samuel B. Willis to Frank L. Miers; Cambridge and Crescent and Roland streets; q.

#### CHELSEA

Samuel Beck to Pawel Kujatowski et ux; Poplar Street; q.

Perry Buxton, Dogue Co. to Hyman Blubstein; West Third and Elm streets; q.

#### BUILDING NOTICES

The office of the Boston Building Commission today posted the following list of permits to construct, alter or repair buildings. Location, owner, nature of work and architect are named in the order given:

Rutherford Avenue, 559-605; ward 3; M. J. Freeman; manufacturing; James T. Ball; Alston Street, 102, rear; ward 23; Mary L. Willett; garage; Thomas A. Bergin; Adams Street, 342; ward 18; R. C. Archbishop of Boston; church; W. H. McGinty.

Church Street, 100-105; ward 5; General Cirillo; stores and offices; S. S. Elsingberg; Upland Avenue, 207-209; ward 20; John A. Norton; dwelling; John F. Cullen.

Wilcox Road, 21; ward 20; Anna S. Chaw; dwelling.

Richmond Street, 87-103; ward 5; Daniel Goodman est; alter wholesale.

Concord Street, 233-245; ward 5; Massachusetts Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary; alter hospital.

Beach Street, 69-71; ward 5; A. Shapiro; alter stores.

Blackstone Street, 47-59; ward 5; Harvard College; alter stores.

Washington Street, 286-296; ward 5; Old South Building Association; alter office.

Summer Street, 239-243; ward 2; Boston Terminal Ref. Co.; alter for storage.

Abattoir Avenue, 19-23, 28-26; Butcher Stg. & Mtg. Assn.; fire repair.

Phillips Pl., ward 11; Matilda Woods; fire repair to dwelling.

East Concord Street, 48-100; ward 6; Massachusetts Homeopathic Hospital; elevator; alter stores.

State Street, 111-117; ward 5; George W. Rowell; elevator.

Bay State Road, 61; ward 5; Francis J. Moore; elevator in dwelling.

Commonwealth Avenue, 528; ward 8; Joseph Rudnick; locker.

ALMANAC, MARCH 16

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Length of day . . . . . 11h. 57m.

Light water . . . . . 12:10 a. m. . . . . 3:38 p. m.

Light vehicle lamps . . . . . 8:22 p. m.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON, THURSDAY, MARCH 16, 1922

## TEACHERS NEEDED IN PHILIPPINES

Lecturer Tells Also of Characteristics of Island Natives

There is a need for 2000 more American school teachers in the Philippine Islands, as a teacher shortage exists there as elsewhere, declared Mrs. Ida Porter Boyer, who has recently returned from a trip to the Orient, in her first lecture, of a series of three on the subject, which she gave yesterday in Perkins Hall. Mrs. Boyer then spoke of the characteristics of the natives. She said in part:

"The Filipinos are the most lovable race of people to be found anywhere. You cannot look at one of them, man, woman or child, without getting a smile. The men believe that, in the division of labor, it is their duty to take care of the children, and the Filipino father is the gentlest and kindest nursemaid in the world. It is a common thing in Manila to see the wife carrying a bundle of hemp along the street while the husband carries the baby, and has three or four other small children holding on to him."

"There is a warm response of gratitude for anything that is done for them, no matter how small. If you show any Filipino the most trivial kindness, you will be presented with a bunch of the beautiful flowers of the island, or some of the eggs of the small bantam fowls."

Mrs. Boyer gave a bit of perfumed soap to a Filipino convict—one of the good-behavior prisoners, who was employed at cutting hedges—and the next day he brought her a handsome basket, worth many boxes of soap.

The prison has a fine system of vocational training. Mrs. Boyer explained. Basketry and other handicrafts are taught, and each prisoner retains his earnings. Much of the black and white rattan furniture that they design is very artistic. The Country Club and the Army and Navy Club are furnished with it.

Many of the Filipinos produce beautiful music with primitive instruments. Col. E. R. Wilson, stationed at Corregidor, trained a native band and they rendered classical music in first rate style. When Colonel Wilson returned to his home the band gave him a parting serenade. Then its oldest member stepped out before the others and said to him with tears, "Adios, adios! We have no father now!"

The second lecture will be given next Wednesday morning at 11 o'clock in Perkins Hall, on "Pacific Lands and Peoples."

## WORKERS ATTACK CUT IN SHOE WAGE

Delegates to Joint Council Say Finding Not Based on Facts

According to the report it appeared that the wool men had lost on the chief contention on through rates, which the examiner held to be reasonable, but might win the point of discrimination against west bound raw wool, that railroads would not stop west bound trains for way shipments designed for the Pacific coast and water shipment via the Panama Canal to Boston, but would stop east bound trains on the all rail route.

Two complaints were made by the Boston Wool Trade Association to the Interstate Commerce Commission, as a result of investigations by the transportation department of the association. They asked for lower through rates on raw wool from points west of the one hundredth meridian, or a point slightly east of Denver, via the water route through the Panama Canal.

In the same connection they protested against the refusal of the railroads to stop cars en route for Pacific coast ports, at way stations, to pick up small consignments of wool. This resulted in increasing the cost of sending wool to the Pacific coast as well as delaying shipments.

Last year an immense amount of wool was sent by way of the Panama Canal, because of the high all-rail rates, and it was believed of the local wool men that the wool regions west of Denver or thereabouts ought to be able to profit by the cheaper route and not be forced to all rail transportation, both by rates and by the non-stop rule.

As it is said that advice of the general officers had much bearing on the radical element expressed at the meeting, the state board had failed to judge in accordance with the evidence presented. The delegates freely criticized the board, referring to it as a "wage cutting board." Although the present situation is tense, it is probable that no radical move will be taken.

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# BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

## FIRM UNDERTONE IS DISPLAYED BY SECURITIES

### Few Weak Spots in New York Market and Some Good Gains Are Made

Selling of the Hill issues, which gave a sharp setback to yesterday's dealings, was resumed at the opening of today's New York stock market. Great Northern and Northern Pacific reacted almost one point each. Crucible Steel, another recent weak feature, fell one point and American Ice yielded moderately under profit-taking.

There were no early dealings in local utilities, despite the more unfavorable aspects of the traction situation. Foreign oils and the metal group were firm.

Although subjected to intermittent profit-taking, leading stocks made further gains during the mid-session. The volume of business indicated another turnover in excess of 1,000,000 shares.

In the open market the call money rate dropped to 3 per cent.

Trading in the bond market was fairly active, but price changes were irregular and restricted almost entirely to fractions.

Liberty issues hardened, the 3½% showing marked strength. Most of the foreign war flotations were steady, although French municipals eased under pressure.

Northern Pacific 3s declined 1 point on the heaviest of the stock and St. Paul refunding 4½s and American Telephone convertible 6s were slightly lower.

Firmness was shown by Aetlison adjustment 4s, Illinois Central refunding 4s, Chesapeake & Ohio convertible 4½s and General Electric 5s.

### STEEL PRODUCTS IN GOOD DEMAND

Increased demand for steel products is more plainly indicated, but through the trade great care is taken lest its extent be overstated, says the Iron Age. Operations continue at the higher rate shown by February statistics. For the Steel Corporation they are slightly under 60 per cent this week, and for the whole industry probably between 50 and 60 per cent.

Buyers and sellers are watching closely for developments in three directions—the coal strike, spring demand and effort of steel companies to advance prices on plates, shapes and bars.

A strike at the union mines April 1 is everywhere expected, and there is more disposition to believe some of the recent buying was precautionary. Non-union mines can increase their output, but some independent steel companies had only union properties. Spring demand for steel is not considered to have figured largely in the buying of recent weeks, and its volume remains to be gauged.

Results from the efforts to advance prices on plates, shapes and bars cannot be measured as yet, but several steel companies are now holding for 150 cents, while others have advanced \$1 to \$2 above their low quotations. The Steel Corporation, it appears, did not go below 135 cents in the recent breaks, and 140 cents is now more commonly maintained on the three heavy products than in a number of weeks.

### COMMODITY PRICES

NEW YORK, March 16 (Special)—Following are the day's cash prices for staple commercial products:

Mohel Feb 18 Mar 17

1922 1921 1921

Wheat, No. 1 spring... 1.72 1.82 1.85/8

Wheat, No. 2 red... 1.44 1.46 1.78

Corn, No. 2 yellow... 74/4 74/4 74/4

Oats, No. 2 white... 47 49/4 54/4

Flour, Minn. pat... 8.75 8.75 9.00

Lard, prime... 11.65 10.50 12.15

Pork, meat... 26.25 23.00 30.00

Beef, family... 15.50 14.50 24.80

Salmon, fresh... 5.00 8.00 8.00

Iron, No. 2 Phil... 21.26 21.24 22.90

Silver... 63/4 65/4 65/4

Lead... 4.70 4.70 4.00

Tin... 29.25 30.50 28.50

Copper... 13.00 13.25 13.00

Rubber, lb. am. shs... 14/4 15 16/4

Cotton, Midd. Uplands... 14.76 19.00 11.60

Steel sheets, Pitts... 28.00 28.00 42.50

Print cloths... .06 .05/4 .04/4

**ISLE ROYALE'S TRYING YEAR**

The iron and copper of the Isle Royale Copper Company for 1921 was \$47,875 less on copper deliveries. The company sold 6,607,152 pounds at 12.5¢ cents a pound, which cost 15.88 cents to produce, including selling and delivery costs. There was a \$147,994 loss by reduction of copper to market value, also a \$20,644 loss from the sale of Liberty bonds and government copper. The decline in the balance of current assets last year was from \$238,424 to \$1,336,557.

### OTIS DIVIDEND PLANS.

NEW YORK, March 16—Otis Elevator Company directors meet March 28 for discussion of dividends on the common and preferred stocks. Although the board has been contemplating a 50 cent stock dividend on the common, only the regular cash dividends are likely to be declared next week. Action on the stock dividend will probably come later.

### ROAD CONSOLIDATION HEARING

The subject of consolidation of railroads of the country into a limited number of systems has been assigned for a hearing April 24 before Interstate Commerce Commission Hall in Washington, D. C. The evidence received at this hearing will be confined to that part of the proceeding which affects the southern region.

### ASPARAGUS PACK SOLD

SAN FRANCISCO, March 16.—The California Packing Company announced operating prices for 1922 asparagus crop and sold out the entire prospective crop in 48 hours at a substantial advance in prices over last year. Considerable increase in crop is expected this year over last.

### COTTON BOARD SEAT SOLD

The New York Cotton Exchange membership of George T. Dixon has been sold to W. L. Harris for \$17,500, a decrease of \$500 from the last sale.

## NEW YORK STOCKS

Open High Last

Low Mar. 16 Mar. 15

Inter Harv. new... 92/4 93 92/4 93

Int. Har. pf... 108/4 108/4 108/4 108/4

Ind. Insur. Corp... 40/4 40/4 40/4 40/4

Ind. Motor. Co... 33 33 33 31

Int. M. Truck... 75/4 75/4 75/4 75/4

Int. M. Tractor... 24/4 24/4 24/4 24/4

Int. M. Tractor... 62 62 62 62

Int. M. Tractor... 72 71/4 71/4 71/4

Int. M. Tractor... 16/4 16/4 16/4 16/4

Int. M. Tractor... 72 71/4 71/4 71/4

Int. M. Tractor... 47 47 47 47

Int. Nickel... 13/4 13/4 13/4 13/4

Int. Nickel... 50 50 50 50

Int. Nickel... 68/4 68/4 68/4 68/4

Int. Nickel... 68/4 68/4 68/4 68/4

Int. Nickel... 68/4 68/4 68/4 68/4

Kansas City Co... 86/4 86/4 86/4 86/4

Kansas City Co... 86/4 86/4 86/4 86/4

Kansas City Co... 57 57 57 57

Kansas City Co...

# BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

## GRAIN PRICES' RISE AND FALL SPECTACULAR

Better Crop Growing Conditions Are Largely Responsible for Recent Drop

Since May wheat touched \$1.49% a bushel 10 days ago after an almost unparalleled rise of more than 30 cents a bushel during February, trading in the Chicago "pit" has taken on an extraordinary degree of excitement and bewildering price changes. Variations of 4 to 5 cents a bushel in a single day's trading have not been uncommon.

The net result has been to subtract about 17 cents a bushel from wheat, 10 cents from corn and 6 cents from oats. Approximately half of the spectacular February advance has been lost.

This recession is largely attributed to the generous amount of beneficial moisture in the shape of heavy snow and rain in the winter wheat area. Drought and dust storms had been doing serious damage. This change has substantially improved the outlook for the crop.

The rise in Chicago has resulted in putting prices there out of line with those in other markets of the country. May wheat at one time was 15 cents a bushel higher than in Kansas City. Cash wheat had dropped from a premium to a discount under the May option.

Recent aggressive European buying has fallen off. New export business is lacking. The reactionary tendency of the foreign exchanges and the 6-cent drop in sterling Monday have had much to do with the slackening of the foreign inquiry. Demand from millers has quieted down and flour buyers are holding off.

The following table shows the rise and drop in the leading grain prices, Re-Cur- Jan. 22 cent rent low high price May wheat ..... \$1.07% 1.27% \$1.32% July wheat ..... 57% 1.27% 1.14% May corn ..... 54% 70% 59% July corn ..... 53% 72% 62% May oats ..... 37% 44% 37% July oats ..... 38 46% 39%

## MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow. Boston N. Y. Call Loans ..... 5% 4% Outside com'l paper ..... 505% 4% Year money ..... 505% 5% Customers com'l loans ..... 506% 5% Collateral loans ..... 5% 5% Today Yest' Jan. 22 Rent low high price May wheat ..... \$1.07% 1.27% \$1.32% July wheat ..... 57% 1.27% 1.14% May corn ..... 54% 70% 59% July corn ..... 53% 72% 62% May oats ..... 37% 44% 37% July oats ..... 38 46% 39%

## LEADING CENTRAL BANK RATES

Discount rates at the 12 federal reserve banks and representative banking institutions in foreign cities follow:

Boston	4%
New York	4%
Philadelphia	4%
Cleveland	4%
Richmond	5
Atlanta	5
Chicago	5
St. Louis	5
Kansas City	5
Minneapolis	5
Dallas	5
San Francisco	4%
Amsterdam	4%
Bengal	5
Berl	5
Breslau	5
Brussels	5
Christiansburg	5
Copenhagen	5%
Madrid	6
London	5
Rome	5
Stockholm	5
Switzerland	5
Paris	5%

## CLEARING HOUSE FIGURES

Boston	New York
Exchanges	\$57,000,000
Year ago today	46,631,142
Balances	15,000,000
F. R. bank credit	14,580,847
	77,100,000

## ACCEPTANCE MARKET

Spot Boston delivery	
Prime eligible banks— 60@90 days	4%@2%
30@60 days	4%@3%
Under 30 days	4%@3%
Less known banks— 60@90 days	4%@4%
30@60 days	4%@4%
Under 30 days	4%@4%
Eligible private bankers— 60@90 days	4%@4%
30@60 days	4%@4%
Under 30 days	4%@4%

## FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

Quotations of the more important foreign exchanges are given in the following table, compared with those for the previous day, with the exception of sterling and continental quotations which are in cents per unit of foreign currency. Quotations as of 1:15 p.m.

Sterling—Today Yesterday Parity Demand ..... \$4.33% \$4.33% 4.866 Cable ..... 4.34 4.34 4.856 France ..... 5.05 5.05 19.3 Gold ..... 5.625 5.746 5.625 Gold ..... 5.625 5.746 5.625 Silver ..... 5.625 5.746 5.625 Circulation ..... 5.625 5.746 5.625 Marks ..... .0036\$250 .0001378 1.27% 4.62% 5.03 5.08 19.3 Swiss francs ..... 18.40 19.38 19.3 Pesetas ..... 15.52 15.56 19.3 Belgian francs ..... 8.27 8.34 19.3 Kronen (Austria) ..... .000125 .000135 20.3 Sweden ..... 35.90 35.85 36.8 Denmark ..... 35.85 35.85 36.8 Norway ..... 17.20 17.60 36.8 Greece ..... 4.49 4.45 39.2 Argentina ..... 1.2280 1.2360 36.48

Hill Roads Still Weak

The money market was distinctly favorable to constructive operations. Call loans soon fell from their opening rate of 4 per cent to 3%. In many instances, however, early losses were extended. Great Northern and Northern Pacific reflected increased pressure with several of the motors and Crucible Steel. Directors of the Crucible Company meet after the close of today's market for dividend action. Oils and sugars were strongest of the prominent individual groups, and Baldwin Locomotive, Corn Products and several other food specialties made appreciable gains. American Ice recovered the greater part of its 1/4-point decline, but changes among other favorites were moderate.

## EDISON ELECTRIC'S FINANCES

The Balance sheet of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston, as of Dec. 31, 1921, shows cash on hand of \$271,985, compared with \$1,270,438 on June 30, 1920. Total assets were \$1,215 against \$1,178,274. Notes payable totaled \$25,665,000 on June 30; accounts payable with \$24,951,000 on June 30; accounts payable with \$25,961 against \$25,1480.

## AUTOMOBILE PRICE REDUCED

A reduction in the retail price of its six-cylinder model is announced by the Kelsey Motor Co. of Newark, N. J., builder of a new type of friction drive. Under the new system the radiator and phonet prices are \$275 lower and those of the sedan and coupe \$75 lower. Prices on the four-cylinder models remain the same.

## EST INDIES LOAN SOLD

NEW YORK, March 16.—The Guaranty Company which purchased a new issue of \$40,000 Dutch East Indies bonds and which were offered by a banking syndicate identified with the previous Dutch East Indies loan announces that the loan has been oversubscribed.

## POLITICS UNSETTLE THE LONDON LIST

LONDON, March 16.—A revival of rumors about the resignation of Premier Lloyd George had an unsettling effect upon securities on the stock exchange today. Trading was restricted. Official declaration that the rebellion on the Rand had been crushed brought about a firmer tone in the Kaffir list.

Gilt-edged investment issues rallied after a setback. French loans were weaker. Negotiations are under way for another £2,000,000 loan for a railway in France.

The oil section was steadier on repurchases. Royal Dutch was 36, Shell Transport 4%, and Mexican Eagle 3-13-16.

Industrials were irregular, with leadership lacking. Rubber shares were dull but unchanged. Home rails were neglected and receded.

Dollar descriptions sagged with New York exchange. Realizing caused an easier tone in Argentine rails. Consols for money 54%, Grand Trunk 1%, De Beers 10%, Rand Mines 2.2%. Money, 3 1/4 per cent. Discount rates, short bills, 3 1/4 per cent; three months' bills 3 1/2-3 1/3 per cent.

## FINANCIAL NOTES

Canada's February trade was \$101,298,28, compared with \$98,572,937 in January.

Foreign loans totaling \$155,000,000 have been floated in the United States thus far this year.

The American Hide & Leather Company announces a 10 per cent wage cut, effective March 20, at its Lowell (Mass.) plant.

United States Government reports indicate approximately \$700,000,000 of foreign orders are in prospect for American cotton.

The Reserve Board agrees to the establishment of a branch of the Kansas City Reserve Bank at Denver, to cost about \$500,000.

Henry Ford plans to establish a giant plant in Copenhagen to cover automobile consumption of all northern Europe. Areas for the plant have already been obtained.

Directors of the Great Northern Railway announce that dividends would hereafter be paid semi-annually instead of quarterly. The payments will be made Feb. 1 and Aug. 1.

Refineries along the Houston ship canal are operating at full capacity to fill export demand for petroleum and by-products. Many in the interior are closed through inability to compete at low gasoline prices and high crude prices.

The Southern Pacific road announces transcontinental rate reductions on a new list of commodities ranging from \$ to 50 per cent, to be effective on concurrence of lines east of Chicago and the Mississippi river.

The bank commissioners have closed the Dickinson Trust Company of Richmond, Indiana, and says the president unloaded on it \$60,000 of personal securities.

The Traders State Bank, Arkansas City, Ark., is closed pending examination.

The treasury department has authorized an extension of time for the federal reserve banks to purchase 4% per cent Victory notes direct from holders at par and accrued interest up to an aggregate amount not exceeding \$100,000,000, from March 15 to April 15.

The Treasury has resumed the issuance of gold certificates in 1917 because of war conditions. Resumption of the ordinary use of gold certificates is considered a sign of return to normal conditions.

The Swiss National Bank, in order to check its gold surplus for which outlet in international trade or loans is lacking, will no longer make advances on gold ingots and the Swiss mint will cease the coining of imported gold.

A much larger bond issue expected in the near future is a loan of \$6,000,000 to the City of Soissons, France; another one of \$30,000,000 to the Paris-Lyon-Mediterranean railroad, and the third a large domestic public utility offering.

Secretary Mellon announces that the United States Treasury's latest offering of one year 4 1/4 per cent certificates of indebtedness, dated March 15 was over-subscribed. Indications are that the total subscription will exceed \$6,000,000 for the \$250,000,000 issue.

H. L. Gwaltney & Co., Inc., New York, says the local raw silk market is showing a slightly better supply. While business continues limited present values are receiving more attention on the part of the mills, which are in need of raw material and buyers are watching developments closely.

## STABILIZATION OF EXCHANGES

Boston Banker Says Necessary to Cut Loose Entirely From Old Currencies

In view of the erratic variations in foreign exchange quotations a portion of an address recently delivered before the Economic Club of Boston by W. Irving Bullard, vice-president of the Merchants National Bank of Boston, becomes of pertinent interest.

Speaking under the caption of "Paper Money Deluge or Inflation" Mr. Bullard said: "The face or par value of outstanding paper money of the world today is \$12,000,000,000, with a ratio of 6.7 per cent in gold, as compared with \$7,500,000,000 in paper currency outstanding in 1914, with a gold ratio of 6.36 per cent."

"The demoralized exchange market, national deficits, political and social unrest and general economic disorders can all be very directly traced to the deluge of paper money. Established currency principles have been abandoned, gold standards have been thrown into the discard, fundamental economic laws have been disregarded and the natural financial laws have been ruthlessly ignored. The delusion is persistent in all countries and at all times that by altering the tokens of wealth we can find the short cut to riches. Paper money must be redeemable into something that all the world estimates of real value. It makes little or no difference to international commerce whether the German mark is stabilized at four-tenths of a cent each or restored to its former par value of approximately 24 cents each."

"It is imperative that we have stability in foreign exchange, stability in values of foreign money, and that we cut loose entirely from the old currencies that have become so vast in volume and so depreciated in value that they would sink any new monetary system that attempted to become responsible for them. Stabilize the German paper mark at four-tenths of a cent each, and with their present gold reserves of approximately 1,000,000,000 gold marks there would be a safe gold ratio back of the outstanding paper currency. Reduce the par value of the franc to one-third of its pre-war normal value and France would have a reasonable working ratio of gold reserve back of her outstanding currency."

"We recall that Professor Cassell's scheme to stabilize exchanges by the devaluation of the British pounds was brilliant, but not accepted by British economists and bankers, because it was considered premature, inopportune and inexpedient. The sharp recovery in the British pound sterling has proved that England did not need to devalue her currency, but it seems evident to students of international financial conditions that the money of the Continental countries will have to go through a process of devaluation to stabilize exchanges."

"In conclusion, may I point out that until the natural economic laws are restored will foreign capital have an adequate sense of security to provide the means of restoring Europe. It is vital that there should be an entente of confidence, an economic federation, a new method of reparations assessments, the freest flow of commerce controlled only by normal economic conditions of the world, a restoration of gold standards and the pursuit of established currency principles. So interwoven internationally, and so intricate and complex are world relations and conditions, that the domestic affairs of European countries have a direct influence upon our own economic life."

## DIVIDENDS

American Type Founders Company, usual quarterly of 1 per cent on the common, 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred, both payable April 15 to stock of record April 10.

Torrington Company, quarterly of 5 per cent on the common, payable April 1 to stock of record March 22.

Merrimac Chemical Company, quarterly of 1 1/2 per cent, payable March 31 to stock of record March 18.

Liberty Biscuit, quarterly of 2 per cent on preferred and 1 1/2 per cent on common, payable April 1 to stock of record March 21.

Merchants & Miners Transportation Company, regular quarterly of 2 per cent, payable March 31 to stock of record March 22.

International Cement, regular quarterly of 62 cents on common and \$1.75 on preferred, both payable March 31 to stock of record March 22.

Cities Service Company, regular monthly of 1/2 per cent on common, preferred and "B" stocks, payable in cash scrip, and also dividend of 1 1/4 per cent on common, payable in common stock scrip. All dividends are payable May 1 to stock of record April 15.

Monthly distribution on Cities Service Biscuit shares on May 1 to holders of record April 15 will consist of 5 cents in Cities Service common stock cash scrip and 1 1/2 cents in Cities Service common stock scrip.

Mohawk Valley Company, controlled by the New York Central railroad, declared 1 1/2 per cent payable April 1 to stock of record March 31, 1922, the first dividend since 1917. From 1911 to 1917 the company paid 6 per cent.

Pacific Gas & Electric Company, regular quarterly of \$2.25 on common, payable April 15 to stock of record March 31.

Phelps Dodge Corporation, usual quarterly of 1 per cent payable April 3 to stock of record March 22.

Central American Sugar Company, quarterly of \$1.50 a share, payable April 1 to holders of record March 21.

Beechnut Packing Company, regular quarterly of 1 1/2 per cent on the "B" preferred, payable April 15 to stock of record March 31.

Food Industries Company, regular quarterly of 1 1/2 per cent on common payable April 15 to stock of record March 22.

Edison Electric Illuminating Company, regular quarterly of 1 1/2 per cent on common payable April 15 to stock of record March 22.

General Mills, regular quarterly of 1 1/2 per cent on common payable April 15 to stock of record March 22.

Hood Rubber Co. regular quarterly of 1 1/2 per cent payable April 15 to stock of record March 22.

Hoover Company, regular quarterly of 1 1/2 per cent payable April 15 to stock of record March 22.

International Harvester Company, regular quarterly of 1 1/2 per cent on common payable April 15 to stock of record March 22.

Jones & Laughlin Steel Company, regular quarterly of 1 1/2 per cent on common payable April 15 to stock of record March 22.

Knockwood Company, regular quarterly of 1 1/2 per cent on common payable April 15 to stock of record March 22.

Lehigh Valley Company, regular quarterly of 1 1/2 per cent on common payable April 15 to stock of record March 22.

May Department Stores Company, regular quarterly

# COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

## MAROONS EXPECT TO CAPTURE MEET

Western Intercollegiate Gymnastic Championship Takes Place Friday and Saturday

CHICAGO, March 15 (Special)—For the fourth year in succession and the fifth time since any other college won, University of Chicago expects to capture the gymnastic championship of the Western Intercollegiate Wrestling, Gymnastic and Fencing Association, to be held Friday and Saturday at the University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.

Iowa State College is favored to win the individual championships in wrestling, as it has also won the team title. On the meager showing made in dual meets, Chicago, Illinois, Wisconsin and Ohio appear best fortified.

Greater interest than ever before, shown by the large number of athletes participating in the dual meet season, should make the gymnastic tourney at Madison one of the finest ever held, according to Coach D. L. Hoffer, who has produced six Conference champion teams for the Maroons and hopes his another within reach.

Ten teams are to be represented, Coach Hoffer told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor which is as large a number as in the best previous seasons. The squads from the various schools should be better balanced than ever before, according to indications, he said.

Teams entered for honors are University of Minnesota, University of Wisconsin, University of Illinois, University of Chicago, University of Nebraska, University of Iowa, Ohio Wesleyan University, Ohio State College, University of Ohio, and Purdue University.

In the all-round championship, George Schneidenbach '22, Chicago, has a good chance to lift the crown from Ernest Carlson '22, Minnesota. Schneidenbach was second to Carlson last year in this event and has been doing better than Carlson this year. In Coach Hoffer's opinion, another good all-round gymnast is Ernest Carlson's brother, Lawrence '23.

On the horizontal bars, G. E. Morris '22, Chicago, and the two Carsons, Minnesota, are regarded as the most likely winners with E. Carlson favored over his brother. In this as well as other events, some unknowns from obscure teams may surprise the field. On the parallel bars Schneidenbach, Chicago, E. Carlson and R. S. Madlau '24, Minnesota, and W. H. Pohl, Wisconsin, are classified as having shown leading form in dual meets.

Two Wisconsin men, E. A. Klatzien '23 and M. E. Bansen '24, and a Chicago pair, Schneidenbach and J. H. Hargreaves '22, are leaders.

On the flying rings, Capt. C. S. Kessler '22, Morris ad Schneidenbach, Chicago, E. Carlson, Minnesota, and Klatzien, Wisconsin, look best. L. Carlson, Minnesota, H. D. Kitchen '22, Wisconsin, C. N. Stahl '23, Illinois, and Hargreaves, Chicago, are rated highest in tumbling. Kessler, Chicago, is thought to be far and away the best man in sight with the clubs, while Pohl, Wisconsin, and J. F. Helmovich '24, Illinois, are also good.

Eleven institutions are to be represented in wrestling teams. They include the 10 listed for gymnastics, dropping Ohio Wesleyan and Purdue and adding Indiana University, Michigan Agricultural College, and Northwestern University.

By reason of its feat of winning five association meets without being scored on, Iowa State is expected to win the largest share of individual titles. Illinois finished second in the percentage race, winning all of six meets. Though it won more meets than Iowa, Illinois was given second place because it was scored on. Chicago was third with four meets won, one lost, Indiana fourth with three and two.

## CORNELL DEFEATS COLUMBIA, 31 TO 18

ITHACA, N. Y., March 16 (Special)

Cornell University defeated the Columbia University basketball team here yesterday by a score of 31 to 18. The visitors opened up a strong attack and soon had a seven-point lead, holding it throughout the first period with comparative ease, finishing that half with a score of 14 to 6. In the second half the Columbia players displayed more of their usual form and kept gradually creeping up, but not sufficient to meet the steady play of the Ithacans. The summary:

**CORNELL** COLUMBIA

Barkalew, Downs, Barkalew, If. Reilly, Watson Capron, Myers, rf. .... lg. Pulley Rippe, Downs, Rippe, c. Watson, Smith, Stockhammer, Crabbtree, Ig. .... rf. Springfield Pepe, Raymond, Pope, rg. If, Muller, Efer, Muller Score—Cornell University 31, Columbia University 18. Goals from field—Barkalew 4, Rippe 2, Capron, Pope, Crabbtree for Cornell; Watson, Pulley, Efer for Columbia. Goals from foul—Capron 10, Myers for Cornell; Pulley 12 for Columbia. Referee—Messer, Albany. Time—Two 20m. periods.

## YALE WINS ELEVENTH STRAIGHT VICTORY

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 15—By defeating the Worcester Polytechnic Institute, 497 to 483, today, the undefeated Yale University rifle team captured its eleventh consecutive victory. Bennett, Williams, and Light of Yale were all able to make perfect scores. The individual scores for the Ellis team were as follows: Bennett 100, Williams 100, Light 100, Redick 99, Prescott 98.

The Blue freshman team won a close match over the Princeton University freshman squad, 492 to 489, thus equaling the record of the varsity of not being defeated.

## World's Record Is Broken in Bowling

Avails Team Nothing, However, So the Leaders Remain Intact

Toledo, O., March 16 (Special)—A world's record was broken in the American Bowling Congress tournament here last night, during the bowling of the teams, but it availed the group nothing and the 10 leaders of the five-man division remain intact today.

Allegheny Social No. 2 of Pittsburgh made the new mark, when rolling in their third game they totaled 1079. The players in the first two games, however, did little, rolling 802 and 827. Their total was 2709. In making their record-breaking score, L. Zimmerman led the five with 233 and C. Martin had 192, with the others ranking well over the 200 mark.

Birk Brothers No. 2 of Chicago made the best score of the evening, which was 2346. The Birk team had games of 886, 976 and 984. The rest of the teams turned in mediocre games, James Ryans Romeos, Chicago, leading the group under 2800, with 2779.

Only one change was made in the minor events' standing by the bowlers during the day. J. Subrowsky, Chicago, rolled the second best score of the tournament, 691, in the individual division.

Subrowsky's bowling reached its peak in his second game when he made 257; his others were 212 and 222.

T. Matthes, Chicago, began well in this division with a game of 258, but he fell over 50 points below this in his next two and finished with a total of 643, second for the day. This score is 13 points from the low man of the leading 10.

Among the two-man teams, E. Barth and E. Keller, of Racine, Wis., rolled the best bracket of games with a total of 1224. Keller led his partner with a total of 653.

G. Bangart, Chicago, spoiled his and his team mates' chances of running high when he rolled but 148 in his second game. M. Fesel, his partner, bowled in commendable form and finished with a total of 683, and Bangart also pulled up from this low game, but the 148 cut too deeply in upon them and they made only 1216.

No changes were registered among the leading 10 of the all events. Tonight teams from Chicago, Cleveland, St. Louis, Flint, Mich., and Elizabeth, N. J. occupy the majority of the alleys. The Claman Dairy Lunch team, Indianapolis, is the most reputable five scheduled to bowl.

## TILDEN PICKS BOY FOR DOUBLES PLAY

NEW YORK, March 16—A. L. Weiner, 14-year-old Philadelphia boy, will be partner to William T. Tilden 2d, world's tennis champion, in the men's national indoor tennis championship tournament, starting here March 25. Mr. Tilden announced his selection of the boy today. He recently announced that young Weiner was to be his protégé, saying he believed the youngster to be a future Vincent Richards.

Although entries do not close until next Wednesday, 16 nationally known players have already sent in their names for the singles and three teams for the doubles. Besides Tilden and Weiner, the doubles entries to date are Edgar T. Appleby, national and international billiard champion, and partner, and Armand L. Brunneau of Brooklyn and Jay L. Anderson, New York.

Tilden will not play in this year's singles championship. The 16 already entered in this event are:

Brunneau, Anderson, H. J. Wilcox, New York; C. A. Smith, Brooklyn; Percy L. Kyaston, Brooklyn; Frank M. Loughead, J. P. Nokonow, New York; William C. Prill, Westchester; Herbert E. Teden, Brooklyn; Earl C. Backe, Richard P. Winfield; Herbert L. Bowman, S. H. Voshell, Du-puy, Greer and Appleby, New York.

## GUERNSEY SETS NEW RECORD IN PLUNGE

MIDDLETON, Conn., March 15—A new intercollegiate record for the 60-foot plunge was established in the Wesleyan University pool tonight by N. T. Guernsey Jr., New York, member of the championship Yale swimming team. His time was 15 2-5s, against the record of 16 2-5s, held by F. J. Meagher, University of Chicago. Yale defeated Wesleyan in the meet, 44 to 9.

Guernsey holds the world's and intercollegiate records for the 75-foot plunge. B. J. Wood Jr., Yale, was second tonight, and Southwick, Wesleyan, was third. All three plunger beat the tank record.

Yale's relay team tried for record in the 160-yard relay race, but failed to equal the mark made here last year by Yale. The time was 1m. 1s.—1 1-5 slower than the record. Yale took all first places. The 40-yard dash was won by Banks. The 100-yard swim went to Jelliffe, and the 220 was taken by Pratt. Crane won the fancy dive.

**COLLINS JOINS WHITE FOX**

CHICAGO, March 16—Manager William Gleason of the Chicago White Foxes was much pleased today, despite the fact that his team was defeated yesterday by the New York Americans. The result of the manager's joy was the great pitching by Charles Robertson, the Minneapolis star, who worked the first five innings against the world's champions at the Sox training camp in Seaside, Tex. E. T. Collins, captain and second baseman, reported at camp and donned his uniform but did not take part in the game. Robert, from the Chicago National training camp at Catalina Island, Cal., said that Manager Killefer gave his players another hard drift yesterday preparatory to their second invasion of the mainland, where they tackle Los Angeles tomorrow. The players have shown vast improvement since their defeats by Portland and Vernon.

**ANDOVER ELECTS ELLISON CAPTAIN**

ANDOVER, Mass., March 16 (Special)—W. P. Ellison, Newton, Mass., has been elected captain of the 1923 hockey team at Phillips Andover Academy, Andover. The new leader is in the class of 1923, and is preparing for Harvard University. His playing throughout the season has been a decided factor in the Purdie's success of the team for the past two years and both seasons played a prominent part in assisting the Old Gold and Black five to win high scores in the "Big Ten" Western Conference. Masters began his career at the Thornehill High School, and came to Andover in 1920. He easily gained a position on the freshman varsity and last year the next season became a regular member of the varsity. Purdie's prospect for the 1923 season appears bright at this time, as Capt. R. F. Miller '22 is the only man on the regular team that will be lost by graduation.

**RICKY FORMS TWO SQUADS**

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 16—Manager Lee Fohl of the St. Louis Americans today ordered his players through strenuous fielding practice at Mobile, Ala., following his team's third consecutive victory yesterday, 7 to 3, over the Mobile Southern Association team, but in which his men made errors. Preparing to set down his squad of more than 40 players at Orange, Tex., to the legal limit of 25, Manager Branch Rickey of the St. Louis Nationals has divided the players into two groups, the first consisting of the regulars, and the recruits composing the second. Each group works out separately.

**CANADIAN SOO TEAM WINS AGAIN**

PITTSBURGH, Pa., March 15—The Canadian Soo hockey team made a clean sweep of its two-game series with Pittsburgh by winning tonight, 2 to 1.

## COLUMBIA LACKS GOOD PITCHING

Outdoor Squad Is Reduced to a Workable Minimum of 33

NEW YORK, March 15 (Special)—With the initial appearance of spring weather Coach Andrew Coakley's Columbia University pitchers have appeared on South Field. Coakley's policy has been to reduce the size of the outdoor squad to a workable minimum, so that of the 66 hopeful aspirants

## IMPORTANT MEET IN MIDDLE WEST

Directors to Decide Upon Action Against Professionalism

CHICAGO, March 16—Western Conference athletic directors will meet here tonight and tomorrow to decide what action to take in connection with professionalism in college athletics and to transact routine business. The meeting is looked upon as the

## DAVIS CUP DRAW OUT TOMORROW

Players of 14 Nations Will Try for the Famous Tennis Trophy This Year

NEW YORK, March 16 (Special)—Players representing 14 nations, if the United States is included, will compete for the Davis Cup this year.

Challenges have been received from Australasia, Belgium, British Isles, Canada, Czech-Slovakia, Denmark, France, Hawaii, India, Japan, Rumania, and Spain. These nations will be drawn against one another and the pairings made chance, just as individuals are drawn for a tournament in a "blind" draw. This is in accordance with the Davis Cup regulations. The nations that meet in the first round will be notified promptly of the date by which their matches must be completed, and they must determine among themselves the exact date and place for holding the match. If they fail to agree, they must meet at a time and place set by the champion nation.

For an entry of 14, four rounds are required to bring out the nation that will meet the United States in the challenge round at Forest Hills on Sept. 1, 2, and 4. The final round will be played at Newport, the week of Aug. 14, and the semi-final matches will be scheduled for the week preceding, probably on Aug. 10, 11 and 12.

The draw will be made publicly at the office of the U. S. L. T. A., 20 Broad Street, at noon tomorrow. Consular representatives of all the nations concerned have been especially invited to be present while the draw is made.

Provided their teams survive the first round matches, some of the most famous tennis players in the world will be seen in action for the first time on American courts next summer. Foremost among these is Manuel Alfonzo of Spain, who is one of the best of all Europe. Another is Nicholas Mishu of Rumania, attaché of the Rumanian Legation in London, who has met the strongest of opposition on equal terms. Players such as Gerald Patterson and James O. Anderson of Australia and Zenzo Shimizdu of Japan are already well known on our courts.

MANILA, P. I., March 15—The Philippines Davis Cup challenge reached the United States Tennis Association here today, challenged for the Davis Cup. The challenge was forwarded to the American committee in charge of this year's play through the office of the Governor-General of the islands. Two Philippine players to represent the islands in the matches will be selected in a series of elimination trials, will go to the continental United States as attachés of the Philippine Independence Mission, which sails April 30.

NEW YORK (Special)—The Philippines Davis Cup challenge reached the United States Tennis Association here this morning, but has not yet been accepted. The challenge was cabled on the 14th, and arranged for a trial match between the Philippines and the United States at Forest Hills yesterday. This is a government cable line between the Philippines and this country. Instead of wiring here the message was sent by mail and it is expected it will be accepted, according to Paul Williams of the association.

A. Stagg of Chicago boldly placed the blame on what he termed the purchase of high school athletes by college coaches and alumni and declared that this proselytizing must be stopped as the first step, in combating professionalism.

What action the coaches will take is problematical. A symposium taken by the Associated Press shortly after the scandal over the Carlinville, Ill., Taylorville, Ill., football game in which 17 University of Illinois and Notre Dame University players took part showed that most of the "Big Ten" coaches had decidedly different ideas about the cause of the professionalism menace, but that a majority felt that the present rules were strong enough if properly enforced.

A. Stagg of Chicago boldly placed

the blame on what he termed the purchase of high school athletes by college coaches and alumni and declared that this proselytizing must be stopped as the first step, in combating professionalism.

The question of summer baseball is expected to be discussed at length. For some time there has been considerable agitation in the conference favoring abolition of the rule against summer ball, but several directors are known to be strongly in favor of it.

The athletic directors themselves have no authority to form rules for the conference, that power being delegated to the board of directors of the conference, but the coaches are expected to make recommendations to the board and possibly to pledge themselves to a campaign to keep off their teams any players violating the conference regulations. The board of directors will meet at a later date.

## MRS. BARLOW WINS SILVER FOILS TITLE

PINEBURST, N. C., March 16—Mrs. R. H. Barlow, Philadelphia, won the silver foil golf championship title here yesterday when she covered the 36 holes of competition with a fine card of 180. It is interesting to note the consistency of her golf, as she made 50 each day. Her card was four strokes better than that of Miss Harriet Shepherd, Hartford, Conn., who finished in second place.

At the end of the first day's play, Mrs. Barlow was leading the field by only one stroke. A brilliant 2 at the eighteenth hole yesterday featured her play. The leading cards follow:

Mrs. R. H. Barlow, Bryn Mawr 90 90 180

Miss H. Shepherd, Hartford 92 91 184

Mrs. J. D. Channing, Greenwich 95 92 186

Mrs. M. G. Scammell, Phila. 91 90 187

Mrs. D. Parsons, Youngstown 92 96 188

Miss Kate Bomman, Plainfield 95 98 193

## Caddies Are About to Return to a Normalcy

Discuss Plans of Reducing Cost and Improving Status of Youths

CHICAGO, March 16—Caddies are about to return to a normalcy, according to plans made at a meeting of caddy committees of the golf clubs in the Chicago district to discuss ways of reducing the caddy cost and improving the status of the youths so that they will become something more than mere club carriers.

The meeting favored payment of caddies by the hour, a reduction in the rate of pay and the stopping of tips. Opposition was expressed by the employment of boys more than 16 years old, as such lads would thereby become professionals, and condemned by players who refused to take the caddy assigned in rotation of application.

The discussion brought reiteration of the fact that many champion American golfers learned to play the game during the early days of their careers, and that many of them take little or no interest in the game, disinterestedly trudging along with a large bag of golf clubs, even neglecting to keep track of the ball.

The draw will be made publicly at the office of the U. S. L. T. A., 20 Broad Street, at noon tomorrow. Consular representatives of all the nations concerned have been especially invited to be present while the draw is made.

While caddying in Canada is almost entirely a boy's job, British caddies are nearly all men, frequently gray-haired. These mature caddies are all professionals and many of them can give competent advice to players. The main difficulty among American caddies has been the fact that many

## Galaxy of Swimming Stars Entered in Annual Battle

A galaxy of swimming stars, until now unequalled in the history of the New England Swimming Association, will be in Boston tomorrow and Saturday to compete for sectional individual and team honors in the annual championship meet held under the auspices of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology at the Boston Y. M. C. A. tank. In the east, this meet ranks in importance and interest second only to the S. A. championships, held a week later at Philadelphia, and is sure to furnish many an indication as to the probable winners of the fifth big event.

The Brown University aggregation, with the services of D. L. Jones and G. H. Smith available for the first time this year, rules the favorite in the race for team laurels. Both of these stellar performers were freshmen last year and were therefore barred from championship meets.

The other members of the New England Association entering teams are Dartmouth College, Amherst College, Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Wesleyan. Last year Technology won for the second successive time while Dartmouth, with the first swimming team in its history, placed second, and Wesleyan finished third. Amherst swam fourth while Brown trailed.

Besides Jones and Smith, both of whom needed no introduction, the entrants include Capt. S. B. Damon, Amherst, intercollegiate 50-yard titlist; Capt. R. P. Bird, Dartmouth, who holds a record of 56.1-5s. for a 75ft. plunge, and Capt. S. N. Williams of the Wesleyan aggregation, present New England Intercollegiate 10-yard champion. Coach A. D. Sutherland and Manager E. H. Miller of the Technology team, which is hot, have arranged to hold the preliminaries in all events but the dive, the plunge and the relay, tomorrow afternoon so that with a whole day's relaxation plenty of opportunity for exceptional performances in the finale is afforded.

Brown University unquestionably brings the strongest team of the five entrants. It is credited with but two defeats in the past two years and both of these were inflicted by the invincible Yale team, champions of the intercollegiate world for more than a decade. Such teams as Pennsylvania, Dartmouth, West Point, Rutgers, M. T., Springfield, Y. M. C. A. College, Wesleyan, Syracuse and Columbia have been beaten by decisive scores. The Bruins have even gone as far as Montreal to defeat the McGill University matrons who for seven years were champions of Canada.

Jones, who before the advent of John Weissmiller, the teammate of the Illinois Athletic Club, was a great star in the aquatic world, is over the best man in the Brown team. Besides the 100-yard swim, for which he holds the intercollegiate record, Jones can do every swim but the breast stroke, and he holds the Brown records for them all. Of the 730 points made up by Brown in the season, Jones has been responsible for 92. He has won seven first places in the 100-yard event, his specialty, six firsts and one second in the 50-yard dash, and a second in the 40-yard sprint.

Second to Jones only, comes Smith, holder of the New England A. A. 220-yard title. He is credited with four first and four seconds in the 220-yard swim, two firsts and two seconds in the 100-yard distance, a second in the 50-yard dash, and has been a member of the winning relay team for a grand total of 59 points. His best time, this year over the furlong distance was 2m. 33s., while his best performance made in the New England open meet a year ago was 2m. 33s.

Although the record-breaking performances of Jones and Smith overshadow the work of the other members of the Brown aggregation, the Providence team is by no means a two-man affair. Capt. G. Dawson has at one time held the New England fancy diving title and is a consistent performer. R. P. Adams, the other Brown diver, ranks third in the roster of point scorers for the season, while both E. J. Gorman and H. P. Metzger, the plungers, have done 75 ft. Robert Almy has been called upon to swim in the 50, the 100 and the 220-yard events during the course of the season and has netted 24 points. Q. J. Reynolds has covered the century distance in the breast stroke in 1m. 24s. and is bound to net either a first or second in this event which, with the 50-yard backstroke, has been added to the New England Association's list for the first time this year.

The 50-yard dash with Jones of Brown opposing Captain Damon of Amherst, the present intercollegiate titleholder, should prove the fastest race of the entire list of events. Both men have done the distance in 24.2-5s., which is only 1-5 seconds slower than the intercollegiate record held by Edwin Binney Jr. of Yale. In the New England meet last year Damon won, but due to lack of first-class competition the time was 26.1-5s., which ought to be materially improved Saturday with Jones and Damon so evenly matched.

Besides Damon there will be only five other members of the Amherst team competing this season. R. F. Neilligan, the veteran coach, who has been handicapped by lack of funds, will have to be content with only half a dozen men. Damon is entered in both the 50 and 100-yard swims and may place second to Jones of Brown in the century. To do this, however, he will have to conquer Capt. S. N. Williams of Wesleyan, the present New England intercollegiate titleholder, who, when hard pressed, can do better than 58. Damon's best performance, The relay team consisting of Captain Damon, R. C. Myers, J. L. Leslie and A. Barker, which is credited with a time of 1m. 44s. for the 200-yard dash, may also come in for some scoring.

Captain Bird of Dartmouth will form the bulk of the Hanoverians' attack. He can drift through the full length of the tank in 55.1-5s., which is a performance eclipsed only by those of E. J. Wood and W. T. Guernsey of Yale. Considering the fact that this is but the second year of the aquatic

sport at the Hanover institution, Dartmouth's showing this season has been remarkable. They won all their meets except that with Brown, which was one of the closest the Providence aggregation earned this season.

Besides Bird, who is certain of submerging for a record plunge, Dartmouth has an exceedingly fleet furlong swimmer in R. E. Elie, who has done the distance in 2m. 38s. this season and, if past performances are a fair estimate, ought to place second to Smith of Brown. J. G. Rogers, with a 1m. 24s. performance for the 100-yard breast stroke to his credit, may come through in this event provided he can outswim Reynolds of Brown and Nauman of Technology, both of whom are formidable opponents in this event.

The team representing Technology will be the only one of the five entrants without any outstanding stars. Yet the engineers have a well-balanced aggregation that can score enough seconds and thirds to make things interesting for the other teams. Coach A. D. Sutherland had but two veterans from last year's varsity when he started the season but, in spite of this handicap, the local outfit has made a very creditable showing. The engineer, who from Springfield, Y. M. C. A. College, Amherst, and Wesleyan, has the high class of competition Tech goes in for, and the more the little experienced material was on hand the Cambridge team had to taste defeat five times. West Point, Yale, Brown, Rutgers and Annapolis were the teams that took Tech into camp.

The breast stroke, the relay race, and the plunge will give Tech its main bid for points. The unusual number of stellar performers in the shorter swims and the eliminations of fourth places puts Tech almost out of the running in the race for points in these events. T. T. Oxnard, in the backstroke, has the habit of springing surprises, and, if in form may net a second for the engineers in this event. W. L. Stewart and G. M. Nauman, the breast-stroke entries, appear to be Tech's most likely winners. Both have been showing fine form in this event all through the season, always finishing within a stroke of each other. John H. Henninger, a youngster from last year's freshman team, started his first season with the varsity plungers and, in a very auspicious manner, doing 60 feet in the remarkable time of 20s. The complete list of entries follows:

50-Yard Dash—Capt. S. S. Damon, F. C. Myers, Amherst; D. L. Jones, R. F. Adams, Richard E. Elie, Brown; C. A. Palmer, E. A. Bolles, J. E. Dempsey, Dartmouth; E. C. Palmer, C. L. Dunn, R. P. Metzger, Technology; Capt. S. N. Williams, Wesleyan.

100-Yard Swin—Capt. S. B. Damon, Amherst; D. L. Jones, S. P. Metzger, Richard Almy, Brown; H. F. Taylor Jr., H. F. Taylor, Marsh, E. S. Taylor, David Evans Jr., Technology; Capt. S. N. Williams, Wesleyan.

200-Yard Swim—J. L. Leslie, J. J. Evans, Amherst; G. H. Smith, S. O. Netzer, Brown; R. E. Elie, Dartmouth; Capt. B. A. Weber, S. P. Brown, Technology; W. J. Plath, Wesleyan.

Fancy Dive—A. Bristol, Amherst; Capt. G. Dawson, R. P. Adams, Brown; G. W. Weed, Dartmouth; M. J. Buerger, S. J. Miller, Technology; Capt. R. L. Morgan, Wesleyan.

50-Yard Back Stroke—D. L. Jones, D. G. Goddard, Brown; R. E. Elie, C. L. Dunn, R. P. Metzger, Technology; Capt. S. N. Williams, Wesleyan.

100-Yard Relay—S. B. Damon, F. C. Myers, Amherst; D. L. Jones, R. P. Adams, D. L. Jones, Brown; C. A. Palmer, S. E. Ellis, H. F. Taylor Jr., J. E. Dempsey, Dartmouth; C. L. Dunn, R. P. Marsh, E. S. Taylor, E. C. Palmer, Technology.

200-Yard Relay—E. J. Gorman, H. P. Metzger, Brown; Capt. R. P. Bird, Dartmouth; J. H. Henninger, J. A. Strong, E. F. Gallagher, Technology; L. F. Southwick, Wesleyan.

50-Yard Breast Strike—Q. J. Reynolds, Dartmouth; W. L. Stewart, G. M. Nauman, Technology; W. J. Plath, Wesleyan.

100-Yard Relay—S. B. Damon, F. C. Myers, Amherst; D. L. Jones, R. P. Adams, D. L. Jones, Brown; C. A. Palmer, S. E. Ellis, H. F. Taylor Jr., J. E. Dempsey, Dartmouth; C. L. Dunn, R. P. Marsh, E. S. Taylor, E. C. Palmer, Technology.

Plunge for Distance—E. J. Gorman, H. P. Metzger, Brown; Capt. R. P. Bird, Dartmouth; J. H. Henninger, J. A. Strong, E. F. Gallagher, Technology; L. F. Southwick, Wesleyan.

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200-Yard Relay—E. J. Gorman, H. P. Metzger, Brown; Capt. R. P. Bird, Dartmouth; J. H. Henninger, J. A. Strong, E. F. Gallagher, Technology; L. F. Southwick, Wesleyan.

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200-Yard Relay—E. J. Gorman, H. P. Metzger, Brown; Capt. R. P. Bird, Dartmouth; J. H. Henninger, J. A.

## THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

HEMAN  
FAY JR.

*And it is here, for a time at least, we shall leave the whole merry crew*

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

## The Adventures of Diggeldy Dan

In Which We Say Good-Bye to Dan and His Animal Friends

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A HALF dozen strides of the majestic elephant, on whose back the two rode, served to carry Lion and Dan within full view of the scene that stretched in panorama before them. There it lay, this strangest of courts, within its vast circle of columns, only the vine-covered pillars did not form a whole circle. Rather, they described a half-circle. Then, they described a half-circle, instead. Thus the wall farthest from Dan was more straight than curved, so that the shape of the court was that of a fan with its pivot directly across from the gates, through which the travelers were entering.

From the pivot-like part spread terraces on terrace and step after step, which—let us say, if you will see them better that way—formed the “sticks” of the “rib” of the fan. And these, from pivot to columns, were massed with those who had gathered to greet Lion, and Dan, and the Lady.

What an animal host! What a marvelous multitude! How describe all of them? How picture a full hundred pumas close in a row, banked against 200 tigers just behind them, and more camels than that ranged in solemn array at the backs of their yellow-eyed brothers?

How tell you of the line after line of wonderful elephants; or the rank upon rank of long-necked giraffes? And yet these but suggest the thousands who stood there—stood there to greet the procession. For, as the adventurers advanced, they saw still others, too; such as band after band of whisking-tailed squirrels, and drove after drove of gray-visaged wolves, side by side with companies of black and brown bears, who flanked whole herds of deer and stout-tailed kangaroos! Splendid birds lent their color—birds of every hue of feather, that perched in long rows at the tops of the columns that circled the sides of the court.

And down through the midst of this wondrous host—onward, as one might advance toward the stage of some thrice marvelous amphitheater, went the plumed-hatted monkeys, followed by the Lady on her White-White Horse and the tucker who bore Lion and Dan. Now the gay buglers once more wound their horns, while from somewhere ahead yet others made answer. And, looking toward the place from whence the notes came, Dan saw six steps lined with yet other plumed monkeys with trumpets. These steps carried up to a big block of stone on which was a chair, made of roughly hewn branches. At the right of this seat stood a long-legged stool, while, at the left, was another of quite the same build.

And in this chair sat the one they had so longed to see—sat none other than good Too-Bo-Tan!

Already he was waving to them. Then he rose to his feet, and, when he did, the travelers were sure they had

the ceremony: next came the pumas, he far wrong; for when, two minutes after, the chuckling Too-Bo dug the drum from the pack and, tossing its cord over one shoulder, began beating a tattoo on the head of it, his dignified counselors fell smack on their backs and kicked up their long legs in utter despair!

“But,” protested the storks, and who Dan now guessed to be Too-Bo’s advisers, “but the court rules provide—”

“But,” laughed the leader, and then added with a wave of impatience.

“Oh, bother all this formality,” he began.

“But,” protested the storks, and who Dan now guessed to be Too-Bo’s advisers, “but the court rules provide—”

“Fiddlesticks on your rules,” laughed the leader, and then added in command to the heralds: “Just tell everybody to stand up, else we never will be done with all this bowing.”

So the two heralds did. At which all the animals rose at one time and waved and shouted, while Dan waved back and Lion roared. Thus everyone became acquainted in no time at all, though very much to the disapproval of the two storks by the chair.

“Too-Bo’s that way,” whispered the leopard to Dan. “Some of his court, especially the storks and the owls and the peacocks, want a lot of fuss and rules. He humors them, but only just so far.”

With the shouting, and roaring back and forth, and paw-shaking and all that, the great gathering soon became a whole lot more like a picnic party than an affair of state. Every body unbent, which is to say that they got out of line, and crowded forward, and jostled good-naturedly, or even climbed one on top of the other, in order to obtain a better view of the visitor or, more wonderful still, the pack that had been brought from faraway Spangleland.

“For I confess I’m most curious to find out what this fine guy may contain,” Too-Bo was saying, as he undid the mouth of it.

First, he drew forth the scroll, that had been made from the gay circus poster.

“This,” he said, “we can read later on.” And he handed the minutes to the storks for safe keeping!

And then!

What marvelous things came from out that pack! Candy—marbles—tops! More candy—apples—and balloons! Yes, sir—balloons to be blown up and then fastened on sticks!

What shouts greeted each one of these; and then, when Too-Bo tossed the star-spangled ball far out into the court, how the animals punted and bunted it—now here and now there, shouting with glee as they did so.

Next out came the coat that Monkey had sent.

“Specially for you,” said Lion to Too-Bo.

“Oh, do put it on,” a dozen cried out.

“Surely you will not!” one of the storks quickly objected. “It would not be becoming. And the rules—”

But already their leader was being helped into the jacket by Diggeldy Dan.

It was too small—woefully high in the waist line. And, as for the sleeves, Too-Bo’s huge hands dangled a mile out of the ends of them!

All of which so shocked those storks that they stuck their bills so high in the air. Dan felt sure they would tumble square over. Nor was

he far wrong; for when, two minutes after, the chuckling Too-Bo dug the drum from the pack and, tossing its cord over one shoulder, began beating a tattoo on the head of it, his dignified counselors fell smack on their backs and kicked up their long legs in utter despair!

“How-do-you-do, how-do-you-do, how-do-you-do,” answered the Captain, jerkily. And then, with one eye on the fast lowering sun, quickly added. “Guess-we’d-better-go, guess-we’d-better-go.”

So they did. As they descended, Too-Bo stood watching. Often the travelers turned to wave to him. Then there came a twist in the stairway and they saw him no more.

Arriving at the water’s edge, the party found the Kangaroooster—the same marvelous boat with the table-cloth agit on which Kangaroo had discovered the island at the end of the moonpath. And this they boarded.

The journey home was uneventful—a voyage over smooth, blue waters and, following that, a tramp through deep green woods back to the tents of the circus. And it is here—for a time at least—we shall leave the whole merry crew; leave them and the Lady and Diggeldy Dan. Yet that does not mean they will have done with adventuring. For just as certain as day draws to a close, and half-past twilight softly mantles the great meadow tent, just so surely will come Diggeldy Dan to release all his friends that they may skip forth and play or go riding away in quest of some wonderful story.

“No use talking, I’ll have to pay you a visit one of these fine days,” declared Too-Bo-Tan.

“Why not return with us now?” Lion exclaimed.

“No, not just yet,” the other replied, “but soon, perhaps.”

So they chatted and visited until the afternoon wearied on, it grew time for the guests to start homeward. Now, why may be sure they were most reluctant to take their departure.

But they promised to come again, or send yet other of Spangleland’s animals.

To the last, Too-Bo sent a warm invitation, to say nothing of presents of jam and the big canvas bag so stuffed with tiger flip and dromedary doughnuts that it bulged to bursting.

The travelers once more ready to start on their journey, all the thousand of animals again formed in ranks, rows and lines, so that they looked quite as they did when Dan and Lion first entered the court; a fact which caused the two storks to burst out laughing.

Now, this time, the leopard captain—who continued to guide them—took the travelers in quite another direction than that from whence they had come. Amid cheers and farewells, he and his guards escorted the guests to the back of the court. From there, looking far, far below, they beheld the face of the blue-blue sea. A miles-long flight of steps led down to the water.

“And here,” said Too-Bo-Tan, who had accompanied his guests, “we shall give you in charge of one of the friends that Dan told of in his stories today.” Even as he spoke there came from around a bend in the stairs a most splendid rooster, wearing a coat

of blue and with a telescope peeping from under one wing.

“Captain Redcomb!” cried both Lion and Dan.

“How-do-you-do, how-do-you-do, how-do-you-do,” answered the Captain, jerkily.

And then, with one eye

on the fast lowering sun, quickly added. “Guess-we’d-better-go, guess-we’d-better-go.”

## A Paladin of the East

NICHOLSON was an Ulsterman and a British soldier, whose manhood was spent on the northeast frontier of India. That was nearly a century ago. Yet, ever since, the tribesmen who live there have saluted when they hear his name, and have brought up their boys to do it also. There have been many brave and true Englishmen in India, but none like him.

While he lived, the tribesmen were so devoted to him that they formed a sect for the worship of “Nikkul Seyn,” as they called him, for they thought that he was more than a man.

When they got a chance, they would fall at his feet, as if he were their religious guide. Nicholson did not like this, and had them punished, but they only looked upon it as part of the new religion they professed, and were more devoted to him than ever.

The strange thing was that these people were not quiet and docile, but wild and ferocious, and so fond of fighting that they cared for little else.

You will wonder why Nicholson came into contact with them at all.

Well, you see, they lived in a part of India called the Punjab, which

was not then under British rule, and they were always raiding the rich country beyond that. So Nicholson was sent, with some soldiers, to keep them back. This was difficult, because the territory was large and compared to its size, there were few people in it. Not only that, but their fighting men were splendid horsemen and knew every inch of the country.

But Nicholson made such rapid marches that it appeared to the tribesmen as if he were in two places at once. They never knew where to look for him, and found that he was never daunted by numbers. No matter how many were against him and his few followers, he always stood up to them, and performed such prodigies of valor that they were put to flight.

Another Story of the Hero

Let me tell you one story of him. It happened when he first went out to India. He and a few of his men were in a house, and cut off from the main British force by the Afghans. They were driven from room to room, fighting against heavy odds. This lasted for nearly two days, and by midnight of the second, Nicholson and one other officer were left. Not only had they been without food and drink all these hours, but half of the house they were in had been burned down. But Nicholson did not lose heart, even then.

While the Afghans, who were certain they would capture him, slept at the front of the house, he and his comrade, with the greatest labor, bored a hole in the wall at the back with their bayonets, and before morning they had made their way safe to the British lines.

At last the tribesmen grew to fear Nicholson as much as they admired him. Then he showed them that he was as good a ruler as he was a soldier, so that, in the end, they also loved him, and were as children toward him. Before his time they were always fighting with one another, stealing each other’s cattle, and doing much damage. During the last year he was in the Punjab he had acquired such influence over them that he had brought them to be orderly and to respect the law. So you see what a man can do when he is fearless, just, truthful, chivalrous and honorable.

## Outdoor Life in March

**I**N England the trees in March are

full of interest, and there is no other

month, in all the twelve, when you

are likely to find them more worthy

of a close study. The willows along

the watersides are some of the earliest

to push forth their blossoms, and in

almost every hedgerow and woodland,

now, you may find that favorite of all

the willows, the beautiful golden sal-

low. The bees come from far and

wide to seek its sweet-scented flowers,

and after dusk, great hordes of moths

and flies gather around it.

You should notice, however, that not

all the willows have golden flowers,

although those are usually the favor-

ites, but you are almost certain to

find silver willows as well. Yet, al-

though the flowers are so different in

appearance, both the golden and the

silver kinds belong to the same spe-

cies of willow; and, if you will exam-

ine them closely, you will find that the

golden flowers bear stamens only, and

the silver ones pistils only. As the

spring passes away, the stamen-flow-

ers will wither up and turn brown

and drop off, and the silver ones will

remain on the twigs, turning brown

and falling off.

Then the leaves will appear, and

the willow will be a full-grown tree.

Then the willow will be a full-grown

tree, and the willow will be a full-grown

tree

## THE HOME FORUM

## Matthew Arnold and the Theater

IT MIGHT be said of Matthew Arnold that he touched nothing which he did not criticize. Even his poetry was for the most part, what he rather questionably defined poetry in general as being—"a criticism of life." And his prose writings, whether on literature or on the many phases of social activity to which he directed his attention, are among the most just and illuminating critical essays in his own or any other language. On that institution, however, in which, at its best, the literature and the social elements are most obviously and equally united, the theater, he wrote but little; but what he wrote did not fall below his usual level of wisdom and lucidity.

He had not any talent of his own for dramatic writing. He planned, it is true, two or three poetic dramas, but the only one which he achieved, "Merope," has little merit either dramatic or poetic, and gives perhaps less pleasure in the reading than any other of his writings. Nevertheless, the drama was a source of abiding interest to him; his letters show him to have been a frequent playgoer; and he has related how as a young man, having seen Rachel act in Edinburgh, he was filled with such admiration for her genius that he followed her back to Paris, "and for two months never missed one of her representations."

Arnold's most important contribution to dramatic criticism was an article on "The French Play in London," occasioned by the visit of a company from the Comédie Française in 1879. It is a very characteristic essay, written in that delicate vein of humour which he used at once to embellish and enforce his fundamental seriousness of purpose. It is not so much a close analysis of his avowed subject as review of various questions prompted by that subject. He discusses the differences between prose and poetry, and between the English and the French literary genius.

It may be affirmed that Arnold's insistence on the inadequacy of the alexandrine as a poetic vehicle is too sweeping and dogmatic, and that his comparison between Shakespeare and Victor Hugo is not quite fairly made. Comparison was a favourite device of Arnold's, and it is the one element in his critical method which is itself open to criticism. For he was apt to set the finest passages of the writer he wished to exalt against the weakest of him whom he wished to depreciate, and so unduly to weight the scales.

Arnold had not a very high opinion of the French social drama of his time, the plays of Augier and Dumas fils. But he liked them better than their adaptations which almost exclusively occupied the English stage. For those adaptations, in which situations essentially French were transferred to conditions essentially English, were, as he said, "fantastic." "We in England have no modern drama at all," he said flatly. His remedy—the lesson which

he drew from the visit of the players from the house of Molière—was: "Organise the theatre." He would have liked to see an English institution established on the lines of the Comédie. Mr. Granville Barker and those who in recent years have been working in the cause of a state-endowed theater would have found a zealous partisan in Matthew Arnold.

Between 1882 and 1884 Arnold contributed to the "Pall Mall Gazette," then under the editorship of John Morley, a series of five "Letters of an Old Playgoer." They are quite informal notes on plays which he happened to have seen; and though he observes an improvement in English theatrical

"effervesced," behind the slender column. . . . Or, finally, if you are in search of something to fill the place of "column," your incomparable hand-book allows you to choose freely between the slender "tallness," the slender "may-pole," the slender "hummock," "promontory," "top-gallant-mast," "prosperity," "monticile," or "garret." The object of this work, says the title-page, is "to facilitate the expression of ideas, and assist in literary composition."—Edward Rowland Sill.

I find that to be a fool to worldly wisdom, and to commit my cause to God, not fearing to offend men who take offence at the simplicity of truth, is the only way to remain unmoved at the sentiments of others.—W. J. Turner.

He who freely magnifies what hath been nobly done, and fears not to declare as freely what might be done better, giveth ye the best covenant of his fidelity; and that his loudest affection and his hope wait on your proceedings. His highest praising is not flattery, and his plainest advice is a kind of praising.—Milton.

perceivable spot of white or yellow, it rears whole groves of white trunked birches without a dark tree among them for relief or contrast. The landscape gardener advises his client not to hang a weeping willow over a pool of water, but nature does it with impunity. The landscape gardener advises contrast to contrast of color—yellow or light green against bottle green; contrasts of texture form—the short, stout tree against the tall, thin one; but nature pays small attention to these canons of taste. It puts its growths together at random quite regardless of the part, but it is not so careless about the total result. The mass is always harmonious in its breadth.—John C. Van Dyke.

## Can I Be Happy Today?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor.

IT IS indeed a sad commentary on the doubtful sense which mortals entertain of the meaning of the word "happiness" that a standard dictionary gives "good luck" as its first definition of the word. Too often do mortals thus regard happiness; too often in their thinking separate happiness from its lawful cause, divine Principle, and join it with so-called luck and chance, that mockery of law and good.

Now, the Christian Scientist, learning somewhat of the new tongue of Spirit, immediately takes issue with any such interpretation of this wonderful word. In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 57), by Mrs. Eddy, he reads: "Happiness is spiritual, born of Truth and Love. It is unselfish; therefore it cannot exist alone, but requires all mankind to share it." Happiness, then, is a gift of or an emanation from God, Principle, and not the chimera product of varying fortune.

"But," may interpose some inquirer, "isn't it still a question of chance if happiness is, as you say, a gift of God?" May not the Almighty elect to withhold happiness from some of His children?" The Christian Scientist here parts company with any such concept of God. One of Mrs. Eddy's striking, and, to human thought, most revolutionary definitions of Deity is to be found in her characterization of the infinite as "Principle." In fact, the first objection to Christian Science which the writer ever heard was that Mrs. Eddy took away the sweet sense of the personal God taught by popular theology, and left one with the cold and metaphysical assertion that God was "a principle!" It is interesting, of course, to note that Mrs. Eddy has not called God any such thing. She most emphatically does not refer to omnipotence as "a" principle with a small "p"; but, on the contrary, again and again she speaks of Him as divine Principle, with a capital "P," and in so doing has rendered humanity a service impossible to estimate.

A reference to any dictionary will disclose the fact that the word "principle" means source, origin, cause; that from which a thing proceeds; a power which acts continuously and uniformly. If there was one thing the writer and his family needed to know, and which they did not know until Christian Science informed them, it was just this wonderful definition of God. Their concept of the Almighty was, indeed, closely allied with chance and doubt. If they prayed for health, the prayer must always

The glorious message which the Science of Christianity brings to humanity, therefore, is that happiness is possible today; that we may begin here and now, in the language of the book of Hebrews, to "lay aside every weight, and the sin which doth so easily beset us," and to learn, through the study and application of the truths of Christian Science, how to gain that harmony which is ever the emanation of divine Principle. In Science and Health (p. 304) we read: "Harmony is produced by its Principle, is controlled by it and abides with it. Divine Principle is the Life of man. Man's happiness is not, therefore, at the disposal of physical sense." Let us claim the birthright of happiness. Happiness is man's normal heritage; for hath not divine Principle, who is ever-operative good and all-giving Love, said to His child, "Son, thou art ever with me, and all that I have is thine?"

SCIENCE  
AND  
HEALTH  
With Key to  
the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

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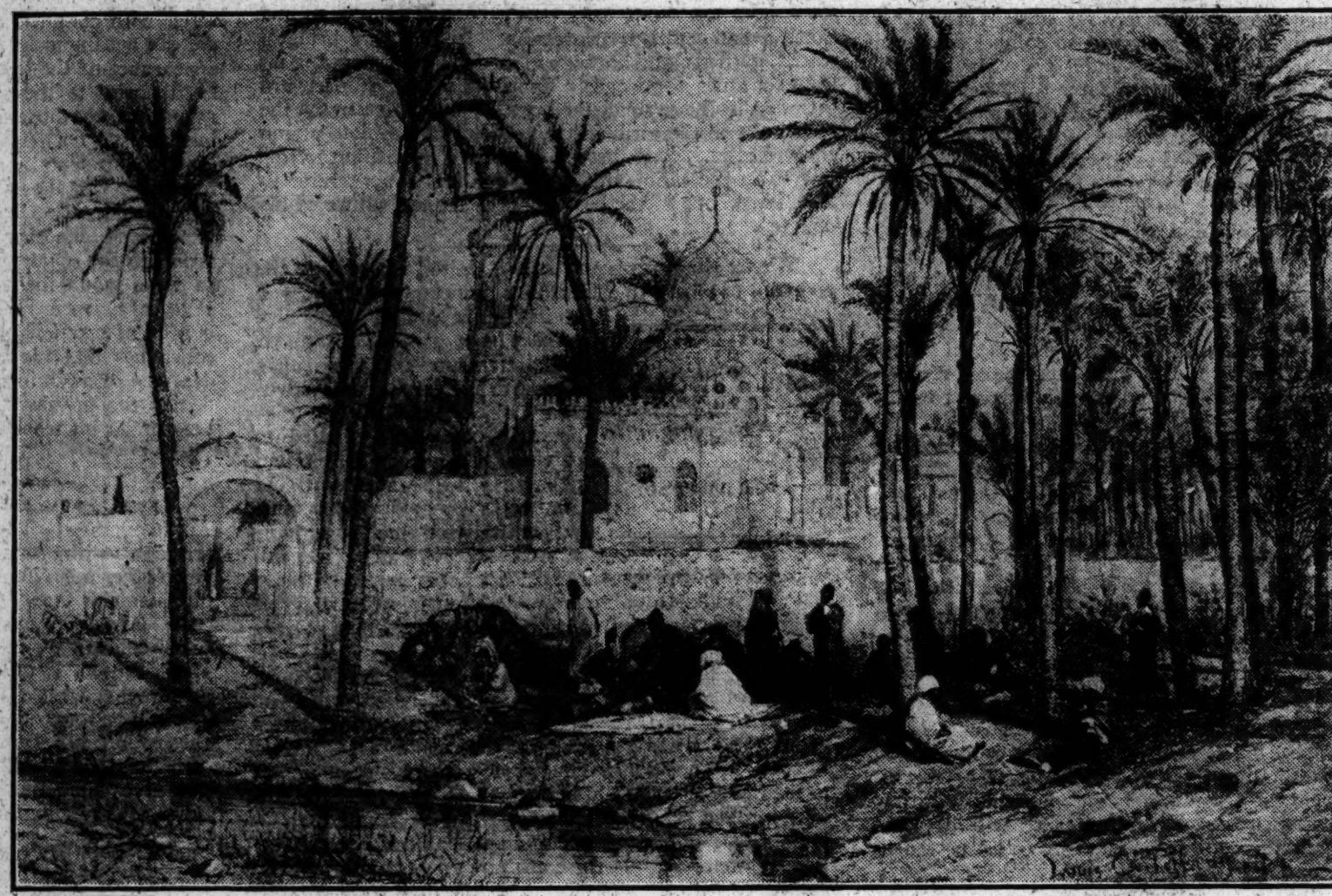
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conditions since the date of the French visit, the plays discussed are for the most part of little moment. But these letters show with what alert intelligence the author of "Culture and Anarchy" watched what was being done at the stage. His requirements are characteristic: probability of plot, restraint and naturalness of language; and again he urges that English plays should reflect English, and not distort French, manners. Some of his obiter dicta are extremely interesting. "The theatre needs the glow of public and popular interest to brighten it." "The essential difference between melodrama and poetic drama is that one relieves for its main effect upon an inner drama of thought and passion, the other upon an outer drama of, as the phrase is, sensational incidents."

He was an acute critic of the art of acting. In "The French Play" he had compared Rachel and Sarah Bernhardt and had found what he considered Rachel's superiority to reside in her intellectual power. He accorded to Mlle. Bernhardt "temperament and quick intelligence, passion . . . mobility, grace, smile, voice, charm, poetry"; but because she wanted "high intellectual power," she fell short of her great predecessor. If there are no such sustained qualities as this in the plays discussed, it is difficult to understand why the "Letters of an Old Playgoer" are many passing comments as shrewd as they are brief, and a detailed characterisation of Henry Irving, whose outstanding qualities, according to Arnold, were "delicacy and distinction."

His development diverted him from painting pictures, turning him toward design in favrile glass, which has made world-famous the studios for that work which bear his name, and where he presents himself every morning at the tick of nine o'clock and works as steadily until five o'clock in the present season.

That gallery has given the school a chance to let the public see what good work it is doing; it has brought together in an exhibition Fellows of the American Academy in Rome now resident here; it has assembled in congenial company the work of veteran contemporaries of Mr. Tiffany; and now he has hung there one hundred and ten of his own water colors, records of travels artistically worth while, dating from about 1875 until recent years and covering scenes in Egypt, Algiers, Italy, Spain, Canada, Alaska, California, Florida, the Adirondacks, France, the Yellowstone, Switzerland, Germany, the Mediterranean, the Highlands of the Hudson, and rural scenes at home when the children ran over his fields. He himself declares and all who know him join in testifying that this is the happiest of all his work.

Out of his large meads, derived mainly from his own labors, augmented by inheritance, he maintained for many years an estate on Long Island which was his residence most of the time and which he adorned as if it were an art palace.

A few years ago he decided to pay lasting tribute to the calling he has followed by creating a Foundation, to which he deeded over the country estate, to be kept partly as a retreat for artists, partly as a resort for those needing rural seclusion in which to work out art problems, and partly as a school for serious aspirants in the arts and crafts, and he provided ample endowment for the maintenance of this benefaction. Afterward he added to the Foundation a city exhibition gallery in the building of the Art Center, which was opened early in the present season.

That gallery has given the school a chance to let the public see what good work it is doing; it has brought together in an exhibition Fellows of the American Academy in Rome now resident here; it has assembled in congenial company the work of veteran contemporaries of Mr. Tiffany; and now he has hung there one hundred and ten of his own water colors, records of travels artistically worth while, dating from about 1875 until recent years and covering scenes in Egypt, Algiers, Italy, Spain, Canada, Alaska, California, Florida, the Adirondacks, France, the Yellowstone, Switzerland, Germany, the Mediterranean, the Highlands of the Hudson, and rural scenes at home when the children ran over his fields. He himself declares and all who know him join in testifying that this is the happiest of all his work.

He himself declares and all who know him join in testifying that this is the happiest of all his work.

There is hardly a duty on a sailing ship which has not its own Chanty to accompany it, from weighing anchor to furling the sails in the home port. The sailor's love for the Chanty, however, is not merely an aesthetic one.

The laborious work of hauling on ropes is made lighter, and the pull of a few men more effective by the singing of the Chanty, which times the pull.

A crowd of men pulling together in silence on perhaps a pitch-black night at sea would soon be likely to pull just anyhow, one after the other, but the pull which comes with the chorus of the Chanty will contain the united efforts of the men.

The Chanty consists of one line of solo, which the Chanty-man standing at the head of the rope sings, and then the chorus, which the men sing as they pull. The Chanty-man is a power in a sailing ship, although I believe his position is not so clearly defined now as it used to be. He was elected by the hands forward, and was expected to be an extempore poet, his Chanty to passing events being an important factor in deciding their choice.

I suppose the voice of the average Chanty-man, judged by ordinary musical standards, is on a low level; so too

## Tulips in the City

Multitudes of tulips in boxes standing. Glazed and smooth and bright; Multitudes of windows framed and shining.

In the sun's warm, western light;

Multitudes of voices softer falling.

On the pavement and the walls.

—W. J. Turner.

perceivable spot of white or yellow, it rears whole groves of white trunked birches without a dark tree among them for relief or contrast. The landscape gardener advises his client not to hang a weeping willow over a pool of water, but nature does it with impunity. The landscape gardener advises contrast to contrast of color—yellow or light green against bottle green; contrasts of texture form—the short, stout tree against the tall, thin one; but nature pays small attention to these canons of taste. It puts its growths together at random quite regardless of the part, but it is not so careless about the total result. The mass is always harmonious in its breadth.—John C. Van Dyke.

—John C. Van Dyke.

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

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## EDITORIALS

**The Arrest of Gandhi**

THE arrest of Mahatma Gandhi by the British Government in India had been anticipated for some time, but its coincidence with the indiscretion of Mr. Montagu and the consequent clash of policy between the London and Delhi governments over the rights of Muhammadans under the Sévres Treaty, has further intensified an Indian crisis that was bound to come. The acrimony of the situation is still further intensified by Lord Rawlinson's seemingly over-blunt insistence that the British army of occupation in India, now about 70,000 strong, should be maintained at its full strength during what was hoped would be a period of compromise and conciliation.

To Gandhi has been given the power, as to few other religious leaders in the history of mankind, to mold and impress the spiritual life of a great people. In India they compare him with Jesus and Buddha, and without blasphemy they have regarded him as the living incarnation of a new spiritual and mystic message on earth. He has unified the warring factions in India as no British authority ever dreamed they could be unified. The "untouchables" and the outcasts, the caste system, the age-long hatreds between Hindu and Muhammadan—all the rigid and ugly imperfections of Indian civilization, have yielded to the purity and supreme spiritual confidence of this extraordinary man. The revolutionists of India abandoned their violent plans for a general and bloody rising before his eloquent fervor. He had only gone a little way toward his goal, but in this world, so spiritually arid since the terrible holocaust in Europe, his was a unique career burdened with an irresistible message of human brotherhood.

It is a mistake to suppose that with the arrest of Gandhi the harbinger of violence in India will be able to seize for their own purposes the Indian National movement which he has built up. Gandhism is no longer a personal creed, but a great popular movement in India. As Gandhi goes to prison he leaves with his followers the same message that his lieutenants who preceded him reiterated: Abandon violence, all ye who would enter into true liberty!

It is only too easy for Americans to admonish British ministers for the manner in which they have handled the difficult situation which the career of Gandhi imposed upon them. Unquestionably, the explosive power of Gandhi's doctrines went far beyond the ability of himself or his friends to contain them within reasonable limits. In a sense, like many religious leaders, Gandhi was irresponsible. Whether he willed it or not, he came bearing not peace but a sword. Deeply as he has impressed the Government of India with his sincerity, that Government has a responsibility it could not shirk, which any people, in like predicament, would have similarly recognized. Gandhi's arrest is a tragedy, and it is none the less a tragedy in that, sooner or later, it was inevitable.

All the same, it is shortsighted to imagine that the great reforms the British have inaugurated in India in the past few years, reforms which point directly toward autonomy and home rule, and, since 1915, toward a real self-sufficiency for a reconstituted India, will go for naught because of a few cases of callous or even (as at Amritsar) of criminal ineptitude. England has an endless capacity for exasperation, but she has a parallel profound capacity for learning from her own mistakes. She can make, as in South Africa and as lately in Ireland, a vital surrender seem like a moral victory.

Among the recent instances of her aptitude for exasperation it must be admitted now that the tour of the Prince of Wales has turned out to be singularly unfortunate at this time. It is no one's fault, least of all that of the gallant and well-intentioned Prince. But the spectacle of innocuous royalty passing through an India at grips with such terrible realities as we see in the contending causes of Gandhi's arrest, flaunted in the faces of serious Indians a symbol of irritating complacency which only increased their bitterness. India is not a succession of hunting-grounds and reception marques, but a modern statesman's first-class problem. The approach to this problem is not one that royal, even in the best Victorian tradition, can usefully make.

UNDoubted sincerity prompts the plea of the United Mine Workers of America for the cooperation of the people of the United States in

**The Public and the Coal Miners**

emphasizing the grievances of the operatives against the present system of production and distribution in the anthracite coal fields. It may seem a tardy recognition of the common right which the miners say is possessed by themselves and the public in regulating or nationalizing the industry. Heretofore the public has been quite thoroughly convinced that, so far as the comfort and convenience of the people were concerned the miners were not greatly agitated. The consumers of coal have been forced, according to their belief, to stand by while employers and employees discussed their differences, suspended operation, declared strikes and walkouts, and manipulated the quantity of production and the price of the output. Even Congress and the government bureaus have been told that the industry is one in which neither the people nor their representatives have any right to meddle.

So it comes with some surprise that the miners, at their convention in Pennsylvania a few days ago, decided to seek to enlist public sympathy with their cause and against their employers. Apparently the desire of the workers is to gain sympathetic support in the strike which

is proposed for April 1, and which, it is claimed, will close practically every mine in the unionized field. Of course, the public has no sympathy for the cause of the strikers in this instance. The people realize the tremendous handicap which a cessation of coal production will place upon the reviving industries of the country and the hardship which will be imposed upon the small consumers everywhere. But they have no more sympathy for the mine owners and operators than they have for the members of the labor unions who are arranging to strike. They see in the combined situation a complete disregard for the necessities of the public. Sympathy they have none.

But there is one feature of the miners' appeal which may and should meet with hearty response. This is the request for cooperation in the effort to compel complete publicity in the coal-producing industry. The miners urge that steps should be taken to force full disclosure of the financial and industrial status of the mines, which naturally would embrace a complete showing of costs and profits, as well as of methods of distribution and marketing. This has been attempted more than once, but without success; though there surely is no valid reason why the public should not be entitled to just this information. The asserted willingness of the miners to cooperate in the effort to compel these disclosures certainly indicates their assent to a plan which would make public their own industrial and economic status. Probably they have nothing to conceal which such a disclosure would reveal. Their lot is hard enough, even if they have been in part responsible for bringing about some of the conditions of which they now complain.

The public has gained the impression that much of the trouble in the unionized mining field is traceable to the domination of the labor unions. The officials of the unions contend, of course, that conditions would be absolutely unbearable without the influences of their organization upon their members. But this has not been proved to the satisfaction of the public. Much has been written and said recently regarding the industrial conditions in mining districts where the workers are not unionized. Some of this has been propaganda, no doubt, but the fact remains that the industry in the "open shop" districts appears to be much more nearly stabilized than in the "closed shop" fields. Perhaps the disclosure which the miners ask the public to cooperate in compelling would throw an illuminating light upon this phase of the industry. Would the union miners welcome this? If they would, perhaps just the cooperation asked will be given. There are many things the public desires to learn regarding the coal mining industry as a whole.

WHEN the allied foreign ministers meet in Paris next week to discuss a settlement of the Near East controversy, preliminary to the general conference at Genoa, they will find the future disposition of Constantinople to be the crux of their problem. On account of its location at the juncture between Europe and Asia, where the ancient overland route to India crosses the natural outlet from southern Russia into the Mediterranean, this city may be said

to occupy the most important position in the world. It is a place where East and West truly meet. Many wars have been fought for its possession, and at this hour the national rivalries are as bitter as they ever were. Future wars may be caused by whatever settlement is made. Being the seat of the Armenian and Greek Orthodox patriarchs, as well as of the Turkish Sultan, who is the supreme religious authority of the Moslems, it has no rival as a religious center, and if any council of men merit the solicitude of both Christians and Muhammadans, this one does.

Since before Columbus discovered the New World, this ancient European city has been held by the Turks, an Asiatic race, who stormed it on May 29, 1453. By cleverly playing off one group of Europeans against the other, these Muhammadans have maintained their hold, and though three European emperors lost their crowns in the recent war, their Sultan lives on in his palace and offers his daily devotions as usual. Though his empire was rent asunder, and though the allied fleets police the city, as well as control the Straits, his officials distribute the mails and collect the taxes. As long as these Christian conquerors quarrel among themselves, the Commander of the Faithful knows he can afford to wait.

And yet the definite expulsion of the Turk from Europe was officially announced as one of the war aims of the Allies. In 1915 an agreement was reached as to how the estate of the "Sick Man" was to be divided, in case of his official demise, which was then confidently anticipated. Russia was to have Constantinople and her outlet to the sea through the Dardanelles, for which she had waged so many wars; Great Britain was to get Mesopotamia, and France was to fall heir to Syria. At the Paris Peace Conference this pact was held to be void as far as Russia was concerned, because the revolutionists had made a separate peace with Germany. But under the guise of "mandates" from the League of Nations, Great Britain and France did get their allotted shares. Italy laid claim to Smyrna, as well as certain promised "spheres of influence" in Asia Minor and the adjoining islands, but for the most part these were given to her rival, Greece. The fate of Constantinople was not settled and the Sultan was not disturbed. The allied fleets have remained in control, each one watching the other.

Despite the revolution, Russia has not ceased to claim Constantinople as a reward for the millions of men she sacrificed in the war. She really needs this outlet, just as the United States needs the mouths of the Mississippi and the Hudson. If it is bottled up against her, there will be another explosion, the fourth within a century. Great Britain fears that a Russian naval base at the Dardanelles might threaten the Suez Canal, and has therefore favored the Greek ambition to regain their ancient Byzantium. Recently the sorely-pressed Government of India has publicly urged that the city be given back to the Turks, while the Straits continue internation-

alized, in order to placate the rebellious Muhammadans in India. As France is equally anxious to avoid giving offense to her Moslem colonists, and has already made a separate treaty with the Turks, this is the most probable solution, particularly since Premier Poincaré has advocated giving control of the Straits to the League of Nations. Some such international body is needed to assure free passage to everybody. The Sultan will probably not be disturbed any more than the Greek Patriarch.

THERE are many who recognize a great future for Bulgaria, and indeed she is the possessor of much which favors this conclusion. There is a law in Bulgaria that all citizens between the years of eighteen and forty-five must give ten work days every twelve months to the State, whatever their profession. In this way bridges, canals, gardens, and houses are made without drawing on the exchequer for wages. Even the school children are included in the system, the boys helping to cultivate the gardens, and the girls, in truly Victorian fashion, plying their needles. That there is no serious opposition to this law is an indication that the Bulgarian is not averse to hard work, one of the best auguries for the future of his country.

WHEN the controversy in the United States over the proposal to return to a bimetallic monetary standard was at its height about twenty-five years ago, it was the custom of the defenders of the single standard to denounce the advocates of bimetallism as dishonest debtors who wanted to pay their creditors in depreciated dollars. To the assertion that the supply of gold at that time was entirely too small to provide a sufficient volume of redeemable currency for growing business needs, the usual reply was: "You borrowed money or contracted debts in terms of gold dollars. Now that gold has appreciated, you are trying to break your contract."

Owing to the enormous increase in the world's production of gold, following the Klondike discoveries and the development of the South African Rand, the question of bimetallism has had for some time merely an academic interest. By yielding up her golden treasure nature came to the relief of trade and industry, long hampered for lack of proper supply of money, with the result that, as anticipated, industrial and commercial conditions were greatly improved. If the course of prices has not always confirmed the views of those who hold to the quantitative theory of money, it has shown that an increased supply of the standard metal that is the basis of currency has been an important factor in facilitating the greater production and distribution of wealth. Not even the most orthodox banker or financier would now assert that to broaden the basis of currency and credit systems would be repudiation of debts.

The same argument, or lack of argument, that was used against bimetallism, that it was intended for the relief of dishonest debtors, is coming to the front again in connection with the movement among the American farmers for changes in the banking and currency laws that they believe will prevent such violent deflation in prices as that of two years ago. That the Federal Reserve Bank system is a great improvement over the former system is admitted by the farm leaders, but they do not concede that it is perfect, and are demanding certain amendments that they believe will benefit not only agriculture, but industry and commerce as well. Some of their proposals, such as that embodied in the bill introduced by Senator Ladd of North Dakota, providing for the issue of large amounts of irredeemable legal-tender currency direct to the people, are doubtless ill-advised, as tending toward currency inflation that would, through high prices, defeat its object.

But it is a mistake on the part of the banking interests, and newspapers speaking for them, to represent the farmers as merely actuated by a desire to repudiate part of their debts. The American farmer is honest. He believes in keeping his obligations. He recognizes the fact that the recent enormous shrinkage in the value of his products is to a great extent his part of the economic loss and waste due to the World War. He bought costly machinery and implements on credit on the war-inflation basis, and finds that he now has to give far more of his crops in payment for what he owes. He is trying to find a way by which prices of what he sells and what he buys can be stabilized. If better banking laws, or the administration of the present laws more in the interest of productive industry, will help bring about this result, he should not be accused of dishonesty because his interests may at some points clash with those of bankers and financiers.

IF THERE can be anything more unfortunate and deplorable than the tendency to assail, before an audience made up largely of college students, the established institutions of a nation, that thing probably is the opportunity which such an incident as that at Worcester, Mass., gives to the propagandists of radicalism to make it appear that free speech is arbitrarily suppressed. At Worcester Mr. Scott Nearing, who is a member of the faculty of the Rand School of Political Science in New York, was addressing an audience made up largely of members of the Liberal Club of Clark University and their invited guests, when the meeting was interrupted by the president of the university, Dr. Wallace W. Atwood, and the audience dismissed upon his orders. Now it is claimed that Dr. Atwood acted arbitrarily and without due consideration for the rights of the speaker or those who desired to hear him, and Mr. Nearing insists that this was the first time his remarks to an audience of college students were ever interrupted.

Now if there is an inclination to sympathize with the youths at Clark University who have thus been denied their asserted right to "get both sides of the question,"

it should be remembered that the speaker was not interrupted until after he had spoken an hour or more. It is claimed, and not denied so far as known, that Dr. Atwood had consented that Mr. Nearing might be invited to speak. Evidently he was not in ignorance that the address was being delivered, for he took occasion himself to visit the hall and listen to at least a part of it. There, according to a statement attributed to him, he heard the speaker criticize the entire American economic system, the Government, the churches, society in general, and the universities and colleges in particular. He believed the doctrines being so openly disseminated were not of a nature which college students should be taught.

Surely Dr. Atwood was clearly within his rights. He acted with commendable courage and promptness. He did not act impulsively. He generously consented to the appearance of the lecturer and permitted him to expound his theories to the point where his teachings appeared repugnant to those which the university endorses and inculcates. Dr. Atwood properly recognized the fact that the students at Clark have been placed under his tutelage. If those who are assisting these youths to gain an education had desired them to absorb the doctrines and theories of Radicalism they would have provided the opportunity and the means. Perhaps some of them would have been sent to the Rand School of Political Science. But as they had been sent to Clark, the burden of proof is upon Mr. Nearing and his persuasive colleagues and partisans to show that they have been deprived of anything essential to their education by being denied the privilege of spending an uninterrupted evening under his teaching.

### Editorial Notes

ENTHUSIASM and gaiety are characteristic of the Arctic explorer. They are, of course, obviously genuine; at the same time they may be slightly emphasized to convince other men who regard their choice of pursuit as so little enviable that experience tends only to heighten their zeal. Mr. Stefansson, in his "The Friendly Arctic," seems to draw his readers very near to the polar regions. Here, indeed, is an open door to the north, a land, if not flowing with milk and honey, certainly possessed of everything to gratify the most exacting demands. His description, however, of the Eskimo language—"all the complexity of Greek declensions, conjugations and grammar gives but a faint idea of it"—may well give pause to the would-be emigrant.

IT SEEMS perfectly proper to express appreciation of the action of the American Congress conferees in agreeing to allow \$158,000 for the carrying out of the provisions of the "Lampert" Bill, which aims at obtaining more efficient working of the Patent Office, with an increase of salaries for the employees. The fact that these salaries have been increased only 10 per cent since they were originally fixed in 1848 has inevitably resulted in a condition of great inefficiency in the operation of the office, it being practically impossible to obtain capable men at the salaries given. This has resulted in the astounding situation that at the present moment 46,472 applications for patents and 8369 applications for trademarks are awaiting official action. It is no wonder that one sees so many times on articles the phrase, "patent applied for." It is almost a wonder that anything else is ever seen.

THOSE long-suffering parents in America and elsewhere, who may have been led to believe from the attitude of the landlords that houses were never built for children, will be interested in one particular movement in Paris. Since the demolition of the fortifications, suburban "garden cities" have sprung up outside Paris proper, at places like Arcueil-Cachan, Suresnes, Billancourt and Choisy-le-Roi. In some of these locations a special type of two-story dwelling is being erected, and permission to build the houses is only given on condition that they are let to large families. The world is growing smaller, distances are shrinking, good examples may spread.

REPORT comes that the voluntary collection plan is being applied to motion picture theaters in Oregon, where there are, by the way, more thousand-acre tracts of Douglas fir than "movie houses." The patrons are not charged admission, so that a man's humor or conscience, or whatever may be the controlling factor, is made the basis of filling the collection box near the exit. There will be shirkers in payment and there will be impudent ones, but on the whole the theater conducted in this way ought to load its coffers and at the same time foster good will. At least this is a chance to note the extent of the moral sense of motion picture house patrons.

RUMOR has it that Mr. Andrew Fisher, former High Commissioner for Australia in London, will contest the Kilmarnock division of Scotland in the Labor interests at the next general election. Undoubtedly Labor will gain in confidence with a former Prime Minister in its ranks. In fact, if the British Parliamentary Party can recruit experienced statesmen from that remarkable field of experimental Labor legislation in the Antipodes, Mr. Winston Churchill will have to revise his pronouncement that Labor has not the political ability needed to form a government.

PARIS has a method by which the city hopes to ease the housing system, which is now overly crowded. The plan is to build a large fleet of houseboats and moor them along the banks of the Seine, both within and without the city precincts. This is a thing that could well be done in New York City. Already there are a number of houseboats moored in the Harlem River, and the system could be extended. Besides easing the housing situation it would provide a pleasant, cool summer for many people.

THE scenic value of the huge boulders along the Columbia River in the State of Washington has been destroyed by numerous advertisements placed there by itinerant sign-painters. Naturally the State Highway Commissioners are somewhat exercised over it. There seems to be no spot sacred from the crude desire for advertising display that whelms America. There ought to be a federal law against this advertising craze.